The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6691.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EXPULSION DEBATE.

The Resolution to Expel Not Likely to Prevail—A Chance for Butler's Substitute.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The debate on the great Credit Mobilier expulsion cases has to-day clearly developed the fact that there can be no such thing as a partisan decision, and whatever be the result, it will inevitably be attained by such a division of the two parties in the House that it can never be cited as the victory of the one or the shame of the other. Whatever may have been the purpose of the Democracy heretofore, they are now so hopelessly divided among their leading men, that nearly every man of them will cast his vote with little regard for partisan ends. As a result of the discussion thus far, it is undoubted that the report of the committee has been well sustained, and perhaps has grown stronger, except upon the point of jurisdiction. With one exception the ablest speeches in the House have been made in support of the report. Poland, Merrick, McCrary and Niblack of the committee, have all spoken with considerable effect. Banks has also spoken, but, though he took high moral ground, his speech could not rank—save in respect of oratory, in which it excelled—with that of any of his associates on the committee. There was nearly the same pressure and anxiety to see and hear to-day as yesterday; but members had an eye to their own comfort, and so the rules were not suspended to admit ladies to the floor. The same surging, struggling crowds filled the galleries, choked the doorways, and lined the corridors, and did not grow weary even when the House took its recess. The eager interest prevailing everywhere is attested by the fact that nervous and delicate ladies came in the morning before 10 o'clock and remained attentive listeners until 5. Many last night lunched at the Capitol restaurants, that they might be on hand for a good seat in the evening session. As to probable conclusions, the following can only be said at 6 o'clock this evening, viz.: that the resolutions for expulsion will not prevail for want of two-thirds; that Mr. Butler's substitute, denying jurisdiction, stands an even chance of being agreed to by a majority vote; but in case it fails, a resolution of severe censure of Brooks and Ames would easily pass, unless amended so as to include all the other members, when its passage would be very doubtful. Mr. Beck opened the discussion to-day, making the first speech in which unmistakable partisanship appeared. He made a sensation by asserting that he believed Messrs. Hooper and Butler, of Massachusetts, were shown by the evidence to be as culpable as anybody else. He took the ground that the House had no jurisdiction; that to assert it in these cases would be to usurp power not conferred upon Congress, and he appealed to his fellow-Democrats not to assist the Republicans in any such usurpation. Mr. Voorhees followed. His speech was one of the anticipations of the day, but did not equal expectation as an oratorical effort. He confined himself to the exculpation of Brooks, by pointing out some of the contradictory features of the evidence which the committee had founded its resolution of expulsion upon. So far as it was an effort to break down the indictment of Mr. Merrick yesterday it was a failure, for he carefully avoided most of the points which Mr. Merrick made. The latter portion of the speech was an appeal for justice, as he said, but sympathy as the audience felt, the effect of which was heightened by the emaciated and careworn features of Mr. Brooks, who sat directly in front of him. Job Stevenson followed in a short speech full of thrusts, not at Brooks and Ames particularly, but at every member of the House whose name has ever been mentioned in the Credit Mobilier evidence.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, argued briefly for the report, and Ritchie, of Maryland, gave notice of a substitute, in the nature of a resolution of censure to include all. Mr. Niblack followed in an able half-hour speech in support of the report, and then Mr. Bingham took the floor. Immediately there was a rustling in the galleries and a filling of seats on the floor, a stretching of necks to see, and a poise of position to hear, as the old man, as defiant as ever, not a whit cowed or broken, stepped out into the aisle, and began his work. Conkling, Carpenter, and Logan, came in from the Senate and sat down on the Democratic side to hear him. He opened with a terrible castigation of the newspaper Press, whose power and true position he respected as much as any man, but whose conduct in this affair he denounced with unsparing severity, citing a long list of its tyrannical demands, beginning with a howl for accusation, followed by another for investigation, then falsifying the evidence, abusing the committee, and forcing open its doors, next trying the case, and already demanding condemnation before the trial is ended. This was the only feature of the speech which did not relate directly to the question of jurisdiction. He did not go into the merits of the testimony or the morals of the case at all. He then made unquestionably the strongest argument against the report, on this point, that has yet been delivered. On the precedents cited to sustain the report of the committee he was especially severe. He then cited the precedents of the Senate and House in the Humphrey Marshall and O. B. Matteson cases, but did not cite the case of Whittemore in the House, which is just the other way. On the question of readmission after expulsion, he next cited Kent and Story, and ended his hour with a strong logical position, showing, by analogy as well as by fact, that the Constitution never granted power to Congress to expel even for treason, of which a person was not convicted, committed prior to the election of a member; and, as a consequence, Congress was compelled to prescribe the test oath to protect itself against the presence of treasonable members. Mr. Banks followed in a speech of over an hour. Gen. Butler then got the floor, and the House took a recess.

Gen. Butler drew an immense crowd and astonished it. His speech was a long series of astonishments. He first dwelt upon the question of jurisdiction, following closely in the footsteps of Bingham, and characterizing the position of the Poland Committee upon this point not only as untenable but as utterly absurd. He claimed an unbroken line of precedents against it, and backed the precedents with arguments. Congress, from its nature, was the least calculated of any possible tribunal to pronounce a judicial sentence, for that reason no power of punishment had been delegated to it. If a murderer, discovered to be such subsequent to his election, should be found in Congress, not that body, but the sheriff, was the person to take care of him. Butler found McCrary, Poland, and Stevenson, who are now strong advocates of the jurisdiction of Congress in the present case, taking the opposite ground in a previous Congress, when they were all members of the Elections Committee together, and all united in the opinion that the House had no jurisdiction over Bowen, of South Carolina, who was accused of crimes that were blacker than any which were imputed to Brooks or Ames. Butler's argument, which had as much satire in it as law, evidently made a profound impression upon the House. Butler then plunged into an adroit defense of Ames, the first that had thus far been volunteered in his behalf. If Poland, McCrary, and the others had painted Ames as black as night, Butler did not hesitate to make him as white as snow. The committee had reported that Ames told the truth. Therein he differed from some of the others, yet they were exonerated while Ames was to be expelled. Butler brought down the House by asking if this was the especial kind of purgation and purification that the House needed! If Ames was like to Satan, as had been alleged, then the resemblance only existed before Satan fell. He was nothing but a simple, honest, truth-telling son of Massachusetts—such a man as that State was proud to raise. As for the placing of stock where it would do the most good, that was not bribery—had no similarity to bribery. It was simply interesting members in a great national enterprise, so that they might be watchful that it received fair play, and not become the prey of speculators and jobbers. Butler could not see that there was anything wrong about this, and there was so much plausibility and pungency, and mingled sophistry, sarcasm, and wit, that while it lasted the impression that Ames had been most foully maligned, crossed every mind. That illusion vanished, however, with the end of the speech. Butler condoned the Credit Mobilier as the necessary consequence of acquitting Ames. He had his whack at the Press, and it was a good one. A newspaper man stole the documents out of which this vast scandal had first been cooked up for the public delectation. Let the newspaper craft first purge itself by expelling that thief, and then it may dictate to Congress whom it shall expel. The point was the more pertinent because it was founded upon a literal fact, and the man who did it sat in the gallery.

Butler was followed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, of Indiana, in opposition to the position of the Judiciary Committee. Both gentlemen appealed directly from Butler's long line of precedence to the Constitution itself. Eldridge agreed with Butler and Bingham, and there is every indication that the larger portion of that side of the House will be found on this standing ground when the end is reached. Besides being well backed by the precedent line of argument, it is certainly the most convenient position to assume, and the only possible ground upon which they can shield Brooks.

When Eldridge concluded it was after 11, and the weary House gladly consented to a recess, the previous question to be considered, as ordered, at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Gen. Butler first withdrew his substitute, offered yesterday, having ascertained that the statute of limitations favored one class of offenses named therein.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Amendments to the Amnesty Bill—A Murderer Awaiting its Passage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26.—The Amnesty bill was discussed in the House to-day, and passed its second reading. An amendment was carried, striking from the provisions of the bill "wilful murder, arson, and burglary." This amendment removed the most objectionable features of the bill, and leaves all Kuklux murderers to the mercy of the courts. As the bill now stands, felonies of the lower grades and misdemeanors are the only crimes which are amnestied. Public opinion was so strong against the bill as it came from the Senate that the Democrats were compelled to amend, as stated, or it would have been killed. It is probable now that one of the murderers of Wyatt, an outlaw, will surrender himself and confess the whole matter. A man by the name of Bradshaw is now lurking in the woods in Alamance County awaiting the fate of this bill. The clerk of the court of that county has had an interview with Bradshaw, and the clerk says Bradshaw told him that if this bill failed to pass so as to extend amnesty to the murderers of outlaws and others, that he would in that event turn State's evidence, and make a clean breast of that heinous murder. The bill will probably pass its third reading to-morrow. It is doubtful whether the Senate will concur in the amendments of the House.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Militia Called Out by McEnery in a Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—To-day, Mr. McEnery issued the following, which he calls a proclamation:

> STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
> NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26, 1873.
>
> By virtue of authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the State, I, John McEnery, Governor of the State of Louisiana, call upon and command all citizens of the parish of Orleans, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to and capable of militia duty, to report forthwith to the Head-quarters of Major-Gen. Eugene Waggaman, First Division of the Louisiana Militia, at No. 122 Gravier-street, for the purpose of enrollment of militiamen and for assignment to the several militia commands now in process of organization in the parish of Orleans. Persons having arms will have the preference in said enrollment. The militia thus organized will be disbanded as soon as the present emergency and exigency in public affairs shall cease.
>
> (Signed,) JOHN McENERY.

It is commended to the attention of the Committee on Privileges and Election.

A. H. Stephens Elected to Congress.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—Alexander H. Stephens was elected to Congress from the Eighth District. A small vote was polled, there being no opposition.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—In the State Senate, this morning, no business of public interest was transacted.

In the House, the General Railroad bill was taken up this morning, and postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to validate the lease between the United Railroad Companies and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies and the Pennsylvania Railroad, which had passed in the Senate, was reported in the House and afterward recommitted. A hearing will take place on Tuesday night.

The bill relative to railroad municipal tax in Jersey City was recommitted.

Republican State Convention of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—At the Republican State Convention, held here to-day, Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe, was unanimously renominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hon. J. C. Walker, of Detroit, was renominated for Regent of the Michigan State University. The following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That we have no apology or excuse for corrupt action proved against any member of our party, but desire the fullest investigation, and demand the punishment of the guilty, conscious that the Republican Party is strong enough to purify its own ranks; and that it cannot be strong, if it neglects its duty in this respect—that it can only continue to command the confidence of the country by purging itself of unworthy elements.

Charitable Bequests.

The late Jesse George, of Philadelphia, left $91,000 in public bequests by will. Some of them are as follows: Pennsylvania Hospital, $2,000; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Quaker Yearly Meeting, $5,000; West Town Quaker Boarding-school, $10,000; Quaker Insane Asylum at Frankford, $7,000; Library at Hestonville, Penn., $20,000; to his relatives, $26,000, and the residuary estate to such institutions as his executors may select. The total property is supposed to be worth $400,000.

WASHINGTON.

Dangerous Position of the Geneva Award Bill—Report of the Clayton Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The bill for the disposition of the Geneva award is probably in the most dangerous position, as respects its passage, of any of the important measures before Congress. The two Houses passed distinct bills. On Monday Gen. Butler asked unanimous consent that the bill passed by the House should be considered as a substitute for that passed by the Senate. Clarkson N. Potter promptly objected. The Senate then disagreed pro forma to the House bill, and asked a committee of conference. To-day Gen. Butler again asked unanimous consent to have a conference granted on the part of the House. Potter again objected. The only way in which it can be saved is by its going to the Speaker's table under a suspension of the rules; and as this is attended with much clashing of interests, and the Senate Geneva bill is at the bottom of the file, it is doubtful if it can be reached. Mr. Potter's action is the subject of many comments more forcible than polite. He never before was doing so good service as attorney for the insurance companies as just now.

PACIFIC MAIL MATTERS.

The Ways and Means Committee examined to-day Mr. W. H. Smith, clerk of the Committee on Claims, with a view to ascertain the authority for certain newspaper statements regarding Pacific Mail matters. Nothing was ascertained of any moment. It is my impression from this character of the sources of information that the committee is pursuing, that they are groping in the dark, or else that there is nothing to get hold of. There is now scarcely time to finish an investigation, even if important revelations were certain.

INTEREST IN THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The progress of events respecting the New-York charter and the movements at Albany are watched here with much interest. Considerable surprise is expressed at the powerful influence attributed to Hon. T. Murphy, and at the movements which seem necessary to counteract it. Murphy has been in this city with his family for the past three weeks, spending his time very quietly and pleasantly to himself and friends, and if he is giving as much concern to municipal reformers who are endeavoring to beat him, as appears from the proceedings, it is one of the most extraordinary instances of absence of body and presence of mind on record.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR CLAYTON.

The committee appointed more than a year ago to examine the charges against Senator Clayton, in connection with his election in Arkansas as United States Senator, to-day made a report to the Senate. The committee consisted of three members—Senators Wright, Morrill, of Maine, and Norwood. The two first named report that the charges are not sustained by the evidence. Norwood will make some kind of a minority report to-morrow, not going to the extent of presenting an opposite, as is understood, but disagreeing with some of the conclusions of the report. The committee says it concluded the investigation last session, and it has ever since been engaged in deciding what evidence should be stricken out as not pertinent to the case under the rules or agreements governing the investigation. It must be considered fortunate for Clayton that this arduous task was completed this week Wednesday, instead of next week some day, else he would not have been vindicated without another investigation, and the committee is to be congratulated, seeing the labor must needs bring them so near the end of the session, that they brought it to the close before instead of after the adjournment.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator Edmunds offered in the Senate, to-night, a resolution which was designed to prevent the Union Pacific Railroad, its branches and parallel lines, from getting any more public lands by building other and new roads.

THE UTAH BILL.

The Senate took up promptly, after the morning hour, Frelinghuysen's bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, and the day was spent in a business like, hard-working manner. The principal features of the bill have already been noted. There are, however, several provisions which meet with objections, though the measure as a whole is generally approved. An amendment was passed which appoints a commission to make lists from which juries are to be selected, to consist of a United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, the United States Marshal, and two Judges of the Territorial Probate Courts, to be designated by the District Judge. The eleventh section providing for a kind of easy divorce, or method by which women may become legally separated from their husbands in cases of polygamous marriages is objected to, and may be stricken out. It will certainly be modified in some measure to prevent abuses that would result from its operation as it stands in the bill. The measure will probably pass to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Luther S. Leach to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Massachusetts; Charles Stephani, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth Illinois District. Postmasters—John B. Richardson at Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Clara M. Drake at Westfield, N. Y.; Leonard Wilson at Marshall, Mo.; Edward A. Scott at Newberry Court-house, S. C.; David D. Ryers at Kit Carson, Col. Capt. John M. Clits to be Commodore; Commander S. B. Luce to be Captain; Lieut. T. F. Kane to be Commander; Master W. J. Barnette to be Lieutenant; Ensign E. H. Taunt to be Master; Lieut.-Commander B. P. Smith to be Commander; Master C. T. Force to be Lieutenant; Ensign D. D. V. Stuart to be Master; Capt. A. Bryson to be Commodore; Commander J. L. Davis to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker to be Commander; Master B. Noyes to be Lieutenant; Ensign D. H. Mahan to be Master.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on the Library this morning agreed to recommend an appropriation of $200,000 for commencing the construction of a new library building to be erected on one of the squares recently purchased for the extension of the Capitol grounds. Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, appeared before the committee and urged the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the signing of the emancipation proclamation, which purchase, he said, would be gratifying to the colored race and the original abolitionists, both of whom he represented. The committee took no action on the matter.

DEPARTMENTAL POSTAGE.

Postmaster-General Creswell was before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning, and explained at some length the necessary appropriations for stamps for the various departments of the Government required after the law abolishing the franking privilege shall take effect. The largest sums are required for the Post-office and Treasury Departments.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The educational material accumulating for the past month at the Bureau of Education, for the Vienna Exposition, leaves to-morrow for New-York, whence the Government vessel sails on the 29th inst. for Trieste. It consists of the works of schools, publishers' furniture and apparatus, manufactures, State reports, catalogues of public libraries, charts of city educational institutions, specimens of pupils' works of various kinds, educational journals, photographs of institutions, &c., and is packed in thirty large cases. Much educational material, from lack of time, was shipped directly to New-York by the senders. At the last Exposition, at Paris, there was no representation of American education.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Committee of Arrangements—Senators Cragin, Logan, and Bayard—have just issued the programme for the inauguration of President of the United States, which will take place soon after the installation of the Vice-President in the Senate Chamber. The places there assigned to the President, the Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps, heads of Departments, Senators and Representatives, army and navy officers, and others, are particularly designated. After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the chamber, including the President elect, will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, where the oath of office will be administered to him by Chief-Justice Chase, and he will deliver his inaugural address. Upward of 300 marines are now at the barracks. They will join the procession, and be commanded by Col. McCauley, Capts. Dawson, Remy, Williams, and other officers.

The preparations on the part of citizens for the inauguration festivities are approaching completion. They are on the grandest scale. The public and private decorations will extend over the entire city. The military display will be by far the finest ever seen in this country in times of peace, and the civic part of the procession will be of the most imposing character.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following is a summary of the twelve regular appropriation bills: Indian, $5,379,365; pension, $30,000,000; legislative, executive, and judicial, $17,041,353; Consular and diplomatic, $1,310,629; navy, $18,769,993; fortifications, $1,999,000; post-offices, $32,503,767; Military Academy, $351,018; army, $31,961,954; sundry civil expenses, $27,958,829; river and harbor, $5,507,400; deficiency, $8,222,828, making a total of $181,006,136. The amounts in some of these bills have been increased. The aggregate of appropriations by the time all the bills shall have been passed, will probably be $190,000,000.

FISH CULTURE.

The deficiency bill contains an appropriation of $10,000 for the introduction of shad into the rivers and lakes of the United States, to be expended under the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Council of the Union League of America will hold its annual session in Washington next Monday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is represented that the business to be transacted is of great importance.

THE POMEROY $7,000.

Mr. John O. Page, the Independence, Kansas, banker, has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to recover from A. M. York the $7,000 delivered to him by Senator Pomeroy, during the recent Senatorial election. Proceedings were commenced yesterday by the filing of a petition upon which a writ of replevin was issued. Mr. A. G. Ryddle appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and Col. Samuel S. Smoot is the security for the replevin bond. The Pomeroy Committee have determined not to comply with the request of Mr. Pomeroy's counsel, that the money exhibited by Mr. York as Mr. Pomeroy's bribe be produced for examination by the committee on the ground that it has been fully described, and that its production is not material to the issue. The committee will report on Saturday.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Print cloths at Providence are moving slowly at 7½ for best 64 squares.

Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, an esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged seventy-seven.

Postal Agent Woods was sent to New-Orleans on Saturday last to investigate and report the irregularities in that office.

The Arkwright Mill and village, of Providence, R. I., were sold at auction, yesterday, to Henry Howard, for $108,000.

The report of the savings banks of Rhode Island shows the total amount on deposit to be $42,500,000, an increase in the year of $6,250,000.

Mrs. Trasher, of Beachburg, Ontario, and five children were burned to death in their house Tuesday evening. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Henry Ward Beecher visited the St. Louis 'Change yesterday noon, and made a short speech to the merchants, which was cordially received.

The bark Oneco, with lumber, was discovered to be on fire, yesterday morning, while anchored off Tybee Knoll, Ga. It was found necessary to scuttle her.

Pay-inspector A. H. Gilman is ordered to the Wabash as Fleet Pay-master at the European station, on the 1st of June, vice Pay-inspector Fulton, detached.

The funeral of Monroe Snyder, the victim of the mysterious murder at Bethlehem, Penn., took place yesterday. A second investigation has been commenced by the coroner.

The steamer Charles S. Hardee, bound for Hunkinville, yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, struck on obstructions four miles below Savannah, Ga., and sunk. Six men are reported drowned.

Several prominent Massachusetts officers in the late war are taking measures to secure an appropriation from the State toward erecting a monument to the late Gen. Meade, on the field of Gettysburg.

The Nashville City Council unanimously adopted a resolution extending an invitation to President Grant to visit Nashville during his Southern tour, and tendering him the hospitality of the city.

At a special election in Sumter County, Alabama, for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gilmer, (Radical,) Little, (Democrat,) was elected by 370 majority. This makes the Senate again Democratic.

David R. Gould died at the Morgan House, in Poughkeepsie, yesterday morning, aged fifty-two years. He was a member of the Legislature of 1868, and was three times elected to the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County.

A certificate of deposit for $1,500 was received at the Treasury yesterday from the cashier of a Brooklyn national bank, who says that that amount was handed to him, with a statement that it belonged to the United States.

A large excursion party of capitalists and railroad men, who, by invitation, have been celebrating the completion of the Cayuga and Lake Shore Railroad, passed through Lockport, N. Y., yesterday noon, en route for Niagara Falls.

Brevet-Col. Nathaniel A. Tucker died at his residence, in Baltimore, Tuesday evening. The deceased was well known throughout the country as an officer of the Ordnance and Pay Department. He was stationed for many years at Washington.

Reports of a great snow-storm have been received at Salt Lake City, from all parts of the Territory. A despatch from Corinne says it is snowing, blowing, and drifting there badly. The weather is very cold as far east as Laramie. Trains are generally laid up.

Charles A. Smith, aged seventeen years, employed in a store on Liberty-square, Boston, committed suicide yesterday. He seated himself, with a cord around his neck attached to a heavy coil of wire, which he managed to shove into a cylinder behind him.

At Geneva, Ill., Tuesday, the jury in the case of Samuel C. West, charged with the murder of Mark Newbury, in Oswego, Ill., in September last, rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life. West is seventy-two years of age.

A heavy north-east snow-storm commenced at St. Paul and Minneapolis yesterday morning, and reached Milwaukee about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The storm extends all over Minnesota and Wisconsin. The running of trains in Minnesota is generally suspended. The storm is severe in Northern Iowa.

The Virginia Senate, yesterday, passed a bill providing for the payment of four per cent. interest on consols and on two-thirds of the unfunded bonds for the years 1872 and 1873, and on the remaining third two per cent. interest. Non-interest bearing certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State are to be given.

WALL-STREET.

Panic in Stocks Yesterday—Cause of the Depression—A Heavy Operator Reported in Difficulty.

At the very latest hour on 'Change, yesterday, it was rumored that Mr. A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and one of the heaviest operators in the street, was heavily involved, and that his failure was extremely probable. It will be remembered that Mr. Stockwell engineered the Pacific Mail corner several months ago, when the street was so badly caught, and when so many small operators lost amounts which brought them to the verge of ruin. The price of the stock at that time rose considerably above par, from about 67½. After the rise in the price of Pacific Mail, and when Mr. Stockwell had raked in several millions, it is reported that, relying upon his ability to maintain it at nearly par, he sold "puts" to various parties all through the street, from 95 downward. Subsequently he found himself unable to maintain the price of the stock at that figure, and was forced to take in the stock "put" to him at all kinds of prices. It is said that Mr. Morton, of Morton & Bliss, held a "put" of 10,000 shares at 95. Rumor also had it that Henry N. Smith held a "put" of 25,000 shares at 85, and that scores of others in the street held "puts" at from 95 downward. It is reported that Mr. Morton made $250,000 out of his transaction, that Henry N. Smith "scooped" $375,000, and that Jay Gould, now called the "Great Bear," has made two or three millions by the decline. Mr. Stockwell's losses, it is generally said, are due to the course of Jay Gould, who for the last few weeks has been locking up currency, thereby forcing holders to part with their stocks.

The entire stock market was terribly demoralized, yesterday, especially in those lines which Mr. Stockwell deals extensively in. Pacific Mail fell to 60 and 59 per cent., from 68¾ the preceding day. Panama Railroad stocks dropped from 120 and odd down to 99 per cent. Western Union, which is controlled by a clique in which Mr. Stockwell is popularly supposed to have no interest, fell from 90¼ of the day before to 87¼. Erie dropped to 64⅝. In fact, nearly every stock on the lists of the Exchange dropped in price. It was feared that a panic of the most ruinous character would ensue, but these apprehensions have been, in a measure, quieted. However, the full force of the impending difficulties may not have been appreciated, and a still further decline in prices may ensue to-day.

The corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel were crowded, last evening, by operators, in numbers seldom seen there, except on the occasion of some extraordinary movement in the stock market. Much indecision was manifested by leading operators in regard to stock transactions, and several favorite stocks were offered at less than the closing quotations of the Exchange with but few buyers.

Jay Gould, who has kept away from the "street" for a few weeks past, and who is generally supposed to be at the bottom of this trouble, was visited by a TIMES reporter, last evening. Mr. Gould said that he had heard about the trouble through his private wire from Osborn & Chapin's, in Broad-street; that the public did wrong to charge him with being the cause of the panic; that he was only short on a few stocks, and it was not worth his while to work the market down to "cover" them. In spite of Mr. Gould's general denial, there is but little doubt that he is at the bottom of the depression of the stock market, and that he will add a large sum to his already immense gains in the Street.

CUBA.

How the News of the King's Abdication was Received in the Island.

Writing from Havana, on Feb. 18, our correspondent says: The recent events in Spain have taken everybody by surprise. As customary here, and as it always happens when any news of importance arrives, great care was taken to inform the leaders of the Spanish party first, to allow the information to reach the people through such persons as had been informed by the Captain-General in confidence as to what was going on, and in the meantime to suppress the regular Press telegrams. The cable steamer brought the telegrams from Key West on Tuesday evening, the General receiving them while witnessing a performance at the Tacon Theatre. Their purport was by him communicated to the political Governor and Secretary, Olivares. Before the performance had ended, Tamberlick and a few other privileged persons were aware of the secret, two well-known Exchange brokers among the latter. Early on Wednesday morning these brokers purchased all the bills they could get, knowing that a rise must necessarily occur, and at noon the information was generally known in Havana, but the General still suppressed the telegrams. On Thursday morning the populace began to murmur; the journals simply mentioned that grave rumors were in circulation, and, as additional telegrams were continually arriving, the General at last delivered the regular Press telegrams, and allowed the journals to publish them, but issued strict orders that the papers should not publish any editorials on the question, which suited the *Diaro*, which is a strong advocate of the fallen Bourbons, and the *Constancia*, which is a partisan of the pretender, Don Carlos. The *Europa*, an evening paper of no importance, the recognized organ of the Quartermaster-General and his subordinates, and also devoted to the interests of the slave-owners, demurred a little, and the radical *Voz* and *Tribuno*, the latter an embryo Republican journal, stated that they would obey under protest, and in order to avoid any disturbances between Spaniards, leading to disunion and bloodshed. The editors of the *Tribuno*, representing several thousand Republican Spaniards, were also refused permission to have a torch-light procession, with music, in honor of the establishment of the Republic. A meeting of prominent members of the Casino, wealthy slave-owners, colonels of volunteers, and prominent government officials, was held at the palace, and presided over by Gen. Ceballos, who read the telegrams received from Spain, and his answer, wherein he signified to the new Government in Spain his resolve to hold the island and obey the laws of any Government constituted in the old country. Although not a man present was an adherent of the Republican Party or friendly to republican, or even to advanced ideas, the opinion was almost unanimous that no other or better course could have been taken. Col. Manuel Martinez Rico, commanding the Seventh Battalion of Havana Volunteers, remarked: "It is very well to tell them so in Spain; if they allow the announced reforms, we will say yes, but will take very good care not to carry them out; we can fix things our own way, and still pretend that we are willing to carry out the orders of the people on the other side of the water." Gen. Ceballos turned quickly around, and looking Col. Rico straight in the face replied, "If I imagined, Col. Rico, that anybody thought as you do, or that anything like this would be attempted, I should abandon the island to-morrow at the head of the Spanish troops; any laws coming from any Government constituted in Spain will and must be obeyed, while I am Captain-General of the island." Although such a course would be opposed to the political opinions of those present, they all applauded the General's sentiments, knowing that any other policy would bring the masses of the people, and particularly the old Spaniards, against them, and would in a few moments destroy their prestige and influence forever. The Spaniards form two parties already on the question of the republic; the office-holders, excepting a few smaller employes; all army officers above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the majority of those below; all priests, with few exceptions, and all wealthy slave-owners, are opposed to the very idea of a republic, and are adherents of ex-Queen Isabella or Don Carlos. The artisans, laborers, clerks, merchants, artists, and almost everybody who lives by the product of his hands or brain, the immense majority of young Spaniards, that is to say, over three-quarters are heart and soul republican. Since the last revolution, that is to say, that of last week, business has been suspended, the merchants refusing to sell exchange, not knowing how long the present order of things may last, and those who have to remit money abroad for purchases have to pay any rate that may be asked. As the case now stands, a financial crisis may occur at any moment and then, good-by Cuba. Nothing would so soon destroy the remains of that soap-bubble prosperity as a financial crisis, and all the patriotic articles of the Press, and invocations of Mother Spain and her patron saints, with Covadonga at the head, would be powerless to prevent the direful consequences.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Tuesday night over New-England, where it is now highest, but has begun to fall with north winds and increasing cloudiness. The low barometer which was in Kansas and Texas is now over Wisconsin and Michigan. Easterly winds, with rains, have prevailed in the South Atlantic States, and winds have veered to south-east and south, with rain and snow from Virginia to Pennsylvania. South-east winds and rain from the Ohio Valley southward are now followed by fresh and brisk westerly winds and clearing weather. Brisk north-west winds, with falling temperature and clear weather, prevail from Missouri to Minnesota; brisk northerly winds on the Texas coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the South Atlantic States winds veer to south-west and north-west, with clearing weather. On the Middle Atlantic coast southerly winds, with rain and snow, followed by westerly winds and clearing weather in the afternoon. In New-England easterly winds, with threatening weather and snow. The area of lowest barometer move over the lake region into Canada; south-east winds continue on the lower lakes, followed by brisk westerly in the afternoon; north-east winds continue on Lake Superior, veering to north-west Thursday afternoon; cold north-west winds, with clear weather, from Minnesota to the Gulf States; northerly winds and clear weather continue in Texas. Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, New-York, and New-London.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 26°; 6 A. M., 27½°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 34½°; 3 P. M., 38°; 6 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 32°; 12 P. M., 31°. Average temperature yesterday, 31⅜°.

That "Very Strange Coincidence"—Wilkie Collins and Charles Dickens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract from the preface to a volume just published in London, under the title of *Miss or Mrs? and Other Stories in Outline*, by Wilkie Collins, should calm the perturbed spirit of your correspondent, "G. R. T.," and satisfy him that Mr. Collins, whom he suspects of stealing "Blow up With the Brig!" from Mr. Dickens, is not an aspirant for honors in the "art of plagiarizing:"

"The two shorter stories which follow ('Blow up with the Brig!' and the 'Fatal Cradle') were contributed to the Christmas numbers of *All the Year Round* for 1859 and 1861. Trifles as they are, they were both favorites with the kindest reader my works have ever had—my dear lost friend, Charles Dickens.—W. C."

The only thing strange in this matter is that any person of ordinary intelligence should ever suspect an author of the standing of Wilkie Collins of the vulgar dishonesty imputed to him by "J. R. T." That would not be "plagiarism," but wholesale robbery. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of Feb. 26, "J. R. T." accuses Wilkie Collins of copying word for word, the story printed in *Harper's Weekly* of March 1, from Charles Dickens' work, *The Haunted House*, under the title "Ghost in the Cupboard Room."

I fail to find any such piece. Will "J. R. T." explain, and oblige a reader. E. C. B.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873.

Steam on the Brooklyn Streets—Argument Before the Aldermanic Committee.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on Railroads met last evening at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, to hear arguments on the proposed introduction of steam-cars on the streets. Alderman Eckert presided, and all the other members of the committee were present. The interests of the projectors of the scheme were represented by Alderman Richardson, while Messrs. Wm. A. Coit, Ellis Burnham, of Journeay & Burnham, E. M. Baker, and others appeared on behalf of the property-owners of Atlantic-avenue, on which, it is claimed, steam-cars will first be tried. Mr. Coit, the first speaker, went into a detailed history of the controversy. He said that Atlantic-avenue was the worst abused thoroughfare in Brooklyn. Its property-holders and residents had been fighting railroad schemes for the past thirty years, and that if, on this occasion, the action of the Board of Aldermen should be adhered to thereon, they, the property-owners, will take the matter to the highest courts.

Mr. Burnham said that the property-holders of his street had a precedent for their opposition, for when there was steam on Atlantic-avenue, some years ago, nobody would invest in real estate. This bill, although covering the whole city, had Atlantic-avenue for its object. Mr. E. M. Baker, also a property-holder, said the bill did not prevent the cars running at forty miles an hour and taking freight. Alderman Richardson, in reply to a question of Mr. Burnham, denied that representatives of the company running cars on Atlantic-avenue had been the chief supporters of the bill at Albany. Mr. Chas. J. Shepherd, a property-holder, said that this project meant nothing more or less than a common steam-engine, and the "new motor" was only a different term for steam application. Mr. R. G. McDougal spoke in favor of the bill, and, after some further remarks on both sides, the meeting adjourned to next Wednesday night. All property-holders and citizens interested will be invited to attend to argue the question further.

Conclusion of the Session of the Frontier Commission.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Feb. 26.—The Frontier Commission having concluded its session at this place left to-day for Corpus Christi with an escort of cavalry from the latter city. It goes to Rio Grande City, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and San Antonio, whence it proceeds to Washington.

Obituary.

Dr. Uriah G. Bigelow, one of the most eminent physicians in this State, died at Albany on Monday evening, in the fifty-third year of his age. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, after which he practiced for four years in the town of Berne, and then removed to Albany, where, by force of his talents and indomitable energy, he placed himself in the foremost rank of his profession. Among his medical brethren he was very much honored and respected, while in the home circle his presence was ever welcomed. During his lifetime he was President of the Albany County Medical Society, curator of the same college, and at the time of his death consulting physician of the Albany Hospital.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Attempt to Resuscitate the Spanish Bourbons—Operations Against Carlists—Switzerland Recognizes the Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—*La Liberté* reports that a family council has been held by the Spanish Bourbons in Paris, and that ex-Queen Isabella has summoned her son, Prince Alfonso, from Rome.

The leading Governments of Europe have agreed to protect Portugal against aggression from Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Government is organizing an army of twenty battalions, to fight the Carlist insurgents.

Señor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, has assured the officers of the New Mortgage Bank that the Government will respect all financial engagements made by the Government of King Amadeus.

BERNE, Feb. 26.—The Swiss Government has formally recognized the Republic of Spain. In their note to the Spanish Government the Federal Council say, they hope that after strife and suffering there will be peace and prosperity for the country.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—The Austrian Government is disposed to act with Prussia and Russia in regard to the new Government in Spain. It considers that the latter is not yet secure enough in the possession of power to be entitled to full acknowledgment as one of the European Governments.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* shows that the Republic of Spain is not deeply rooted. It has to meet with fresh internal struggles, and the attempts of European socialists to make their profit out of it, and to cope with them successfully before it can consider itself established.

Supposed Loss of a Steamer With Forty Hands—The Welsh Miners.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5½ A. M.—The steamship Grecian, from Liverpool for Palermo, with forty hands on board, is supposed to be lost.

The Conservative associations give a grand banquet at Leeds on the 15th of April.

Sir Rowland Stephenson is acting as mediator between the masters and the men, in South Wales, for the settlement of the strike.

The Dowlais Company yesterday extinguished the fires in their furnaces. It is probable that the coal miners in North Wales will strike in a fortnight, if the increase of wages they demand is not conceded.

The mining districts are quiet.

Opening of the Greek Chambers.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—King George opened the Greek Chambers, to-day, in a speech in which he said the foreign relations of the country are in a satisfactory condition.

The royal speech promises reforms in the Government, the continuance of railway construction, and that brigandage shall be annihilated.

The Integrity of the Antilles to be Defended.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Minister of the Colonies has telegraphed to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico the formation of the new ministry, and says that the Republic will defend, at whatever price, the integrity of the Antilles.

Probable Majority of 100 for M. Thiers in the French Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Moderate Left have resolved to support the constitutional project of the Committee of Thirty, as amended, by the adoption of M. Dufaure's proposition for a Second Chamber. The Extreme Left will oppose it, and the Moderate Right may abstain from voting. It is estimated, however, that President Thiers will have a majority of 100 when the project comes to a vote.

Washington's Birthday in Liverpool—Death of Sir W. F. Channel.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The American Club, of Liverpool, gave a grand ball in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

The condition of Count Bernstorff is hopeless. His disease is dropsy, and is so advanced that he cannot recover.

Sir William Fry Channel, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, died to-day.

The stockholders of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company held a stormy meeting to-day, the trouble growing out of the fact that no dividend had been declared, owing to the losses of the company by the conflagrations in Chicago and Boston.

Roumanian Representation at Washington and Rome.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 26.—The vote in the Chambers, yesterday, on the bill authorizing the establishment of political agents at Washington and Rome was on the question of "urgency," and not its passage, as previously stated. The bill came up to-day for final action, and it was rejected.

The German Parliament—Strikes of Bakers and Printers.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The session of the German Parliament will open on the 12th of March.

The journeymen bakers in Stuttgart have struck work for higher wages.

The Association of German Master-Printers in Leipsic have resolved to lock out all employes who belong to the Compositors' Society, if the strike now in progress continues after a certain day.

Insurrection in Russian Poland—Two Provinces in Revolt.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—Unofficial advices from Brody, a frontier town of Galicia, state that information has reached there that a socialist insurrection has broken out among the peasants in the Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, in Russian Poland. The insurgents are reported to be committing frightful atrocities. They are murdering their opponents, and plundering and burning property in all directions. A force of Russian troops, which had been sent to suppress the insurrection, was defeated by a body of the insurgents.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Evening.—No additional intelligence has been received here of the insurrection of the peasantry in the Russian provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. The Government of Russia forbids the transmission of any dispatches relative to the trouble.

Revolutionists Shot in Peru—A Change of Ministry Demanded.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Lima (Peru) dispatches to Feb. 14 state that Cols. Gamindo and Ceballos, lately exiled to the Amazon, on the charge of having attempted to stir up a revolution in Arequipa, were shot dead at Hanco, on the 6th, while attempting to make their escape. The people, in consequence of this shooting, which they call assassination, are very much agitated, and manifest a decided hostility to the Government. A few days ago, an armed mob forced its way into the halls of Congress, accused the Government of complicity in the assassination, and demanded a change of the Ministry. A change seems now imminent, and a revolution is feared.

Government has consented to a modification of the monopoly of the sale of nitrate of potash, which will take effect from and after March 1.

Political affairs in Bolivia are becoming more and more complicated, and business is affected accordingly.

Anticipated Revolution in Hayti.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—News has been received here from Hayti up to Friday last, (21st inst.) A revolution was momentarily expected to break out, and Port-au-Prince had already been placed in a state of siege.

THE MODOCS.

Prospects of Peace—Capt. Jack's Statement of the Case—Another Conference to Be Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, received this evening from Fairchild Camp, the head-quarters of the Modoc Peace Commissioners, says that Robert Whittle and his Indian wife returned from Capt. Jack's camp on Monday night, it being their second visit. They brought "Modoc Dave" with them. A band of Jack's men, numbering forty-three warriors, all heavily armed and carrying needle-guns, met them one mile from the lava beds. Some of the Indians had 200 cartridges slung to their persons. They said they did not want to fight, but they could now fire ten shots where they fired one on the day of the last battle. He said to Whittle: "We have not got mad. Your house is standing; so is Dorris', Van Brenan's, Fairchild's, and Small's, because we are not mad yet."

Capt. Jack still holds the position of chief. He says he is willing to talk with Messrs. Steele, Fairchild, or Judge Rosborough. Indian Dave went back this morning with a message that Fairchild, Whittle, Matilda, (his wife,) and the squaw Artena would go to-morrow to arrange for another meeting. The Peace Commission have given strict orders that no members of the Press shall accompany them, having determined that there shall be no information given to the public except through their hands.

When the two squaws returned from their first visit to the lava beds, they were taken into a room, to which none of the correspondents were admitted. After an hour's conference, the Commissioners stated to the correspondents that the Klamath squaw had made the following statement: "When she arrived in Camp Modoc all received her kindly, and said they were glad she had come. They were tired waiting for talk. They were out of clothes, out of provisions, and wanted no more war. They were ready to wash their hands of blood. Capt. Jack, and John Schonches, brother of the old chief, Schonches, and another, were the only speakers. Capt. Jack commenced by complaining that the Indians were pitched into by the military and citizens when they (the Indians) were asleep. They did not intend to trouble citizens, and wanted to fight soldiers. The citizens should not have troubled them. They went to the rocks safely, and the soldiers came and hunted them as if they were cayotes. They did not want to live like that, but wanted the blockade raised. They were tired of seeing women come to them. Women did not understand when men lied. He was chief still. Squire Steel made him a chief. He did not want to talk to 'Little Eyes,' or to the people who had been in the fight. He wanted to see them come in there. They should not be hurt. He was ready to talk with these men who came from a long way off. He would like to talk with Judge Rosborough."

John Schonches, brother of the old chief Schonches, now on the Klamath Reservation, and one of the surviving Modocs who took part in the Modoc war in the year 1852, then spoke. He said he was very tired of waiting for somebody to come and talk, because he could not go out and talk. He remembered Ben Wright's treachery. These boys (pointing to the other Indians) have all grown up since then. He wanted to wash everybody's hands of blood, and to have all the past buried. He was the eldest chief there and would control the boys and bring peace. He was glad that men had come to talk with him from a long way off. Tyee and those who had fought with them he could not talk with. He wanted to see Mr. Case because he came from a long way off. He wanted to see Mr. Meacham because he had come from a distance. A man of his name had talked to him long before, and made his heart strong. Since then very much blood had been spilled. He did not want any more. He had given up all his country but a little place on Lost River, and the soldiers pitched into him there. He had always tried to be friendly with the citizens. The boys got wild when the soldiers pitched in, and he could not control the boys then, but could now. His heart had been wild, but was getting better. He thought the wildness will get out of the boys the same way. He liked the talk sent by squaws from the President. All the people were his children. He did not want them to fight. He felt like being a peace-man among his own children. He would break the trouble as he would break a string, in the middle. His men were coming to do that when trouble came along. He had a red skin, but a white heart. His heart was wild while fighting, but the good news sent away the wild spirit. He was ready to see the Commissioners at any time and talk with them. He did not want to talk to any more women. They did not understand things. He would be glad when the next messenger came. He would meet him where grass grows and water runs. He would then arrange to meet the men from afar off. They could come and not be afraid. He could control his people, but he was afraid the white men could not control theirs. His people would henceforth do as they agreed to, but he feared the white men would not. He was not afraid to meet the Commissioners. They need not be afraid to meet him. They should not be hurt; nobody will kill them. He went on the reservation, and was promised a place by the side of Link River Jack, but was removed to Williamson River by Capt. Knapp, the agent, and then was removed again and put between Klamath, where he had to live on roots in the ground. He could see no chance of having a permanent home there, and felt that he might starve to death. He did not want any time wasted in negotiating. The clothes were worn out on their women. When they went to their ranches on Lost River for roots, they returned empty-handed. They were scared back. Send the woman Matilda back with a messenger and we will come out and talk. Tell the white men not to be afraid; they shall not be hurt.

Another old Modoc veteran spoke in favor of peace, though he feared treachery on the part of the whites. He remembered Ben. Wright's treachery and feared a repetition of it.

The Modocs listened attentively to the speakers, and by the usual grunts signified their acceptance of the ideas and their assent to the proposition advanced. There were no dissenting voices and no signs of opposition, except signs of the outcropping of jealousy on the part of Capt. Jack, lest he should not be acknowledged chief of the tribe. It is the opinion of Matilda that Capt. Jack's power is waning, and his influence is overshadowed by Schonches, whose party is strong enough to rule the band.

The Indians sent no propositions, according to the *Courier's* report, but I learned afterward from the other side a different story from a returned woman, to the effect that Capt. Jack will insist on having his place on Lost River as one of the concessions the whites must make in the event of peace being concluded.

Judge Rosborough and Mr. Steel start for the front to-day, the former having been added to the commission. The latter goes at the request of the Commissioners and Capt. Jack.

The Prison Association of New-York.

The Prison Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of contributions of books, magazines, and papers for the Prison Library at Sing Sing, in answer to recent appeals in THE TIMES, from the following named persons: Mrs. C. O. Morris, Mrs. A. W. King, Mrs. W. D. Cable, Mrs. A. G. Wilson, J. Holmes Maghee, Mrs. David Wesson, Mrs. T. T. Herdlen, Ralph L. Cook, Mrs. H. M. T., Mrs. C. G. Packer, C. E. Wells, J. P. Howard, W. M. Lowrie, "A Newark Friend," H. Waldo, S. D. Bonfils, A. S. Boger, Mrs. J. E. Brown, Arnold, Constable & Co., "A Friend of the Unfortunate," J. H. P., A. L. R., "A Reader of THE TIMES," Mrs. E. L. Houghton, Mrs. L. A. Mills, "H.," Mrs. J. D. Vermilye, Hobart Jaffray, E. P. H., Unknown—thirteen packages. Previously acknowledged in THE TIMES—thirty-five packages.

Contributions sent to the office of the association, No. 19 Centre-street, will be acknowledged and promptly forwarded, or, if notice is given, a messenger will call for the packages.

A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

A New-York Merchant Arrested for Being Concerned in a Burglary.

Mr. E. A. Stevens, doing business at No. 24 Broadway, and living at No. 151 East Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy-Sheriff Beebacher on a requisition warrant from the Governor of Massachusetts, charging him with being accessory before the fact to a burglary committed at the office of E. A. Ball, at Holyoke, Mass., by which $20,000 worth of bonds and other securities were stolen. Stevens was given in charge of the Superintendent of Police of Holyoke and taken to Massachusetts yesterday.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Charges Against Nicholas Muller.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, to investigate certain charges preferred by Commissioner Willy Wallach against Nicholas Muller, the Erie railway passenger agent at Castle Garden. The charges, as read, are to the effect that, in 1869, Mr. Muller charged full fare from New-York to Chicago for the child of an emigrant, under ten years of age; that he offered a bribe of $100 to Officer Kenneally, and that he passed new pennies on an ignorant immigrant for gold dollars. Dennis McGrath, one of the complaining witnesses, stated that in 1869 Mr. Muller charged full fare for a little girl, the child of an immigrant then stopping at his boarding-house, who was entitled to travel for half rates. The case, he said, was reported at the "Garden," and Officer McDonough was sent for Muller by Mr. Bernard Casserly. Mr. Casserly, who was present, asked a few questions of McGrath, by way of cross-examination, and said for himself that Officer McDonough had not been on the force since 1867. Thomas Kenneally, a policeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, stated that, in October, 1871, Muller offered him $100 if he would get away the witnesses against one Michael Ryan, charged with robbing an immigrant by the "belt game." The offer was made in the hall outside of the General Sessions Court-room. Kenneally at the time had charge of one of the witnesses named William Beatty. He refused the bribe, and Ryan was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for five years. On cross-examination by Muller's counsel, the officer said that up to the time of the offer made by Muller they were friendly, but since then Muller procured his transfer from duty at Castle Garden. He (Kenneally) made no report of the offer of Muller to the captain. It escaped his memory then. This was the extent of the investigation yesterday. Those examined were requested to be present to-day to verify their statements on oath. Counsel for Muller asked for some time to prepare rebutting affidavits. To accommodate him an adjournment was ordered until Friday.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Decrease of Small-Pox—Sanitary Condition of the Cellars in the Fifth Ward.

The Board of Health met yesterday. The Sanitary Committee reported adversely to the payment of a bill for $300 rendered by Assistant Health Inspector O'Hanlon for extra services and hire of a horse and wagon. A report was presented by the Sanitary Committee in relation to the alleged misconduct of E. W. Farrington, a clerk in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, in refusing to grant burial permits to an applicant therefor on the afternoon of the 22d inst. The committee in their report censured Mr. Farrington for his conduct, and recommended that hereafter the Bureau of Burial Permits should be open every day from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. This recommendation was adopted, but several members of the board believing that Farrington had been too leniently dealt with, the report was referred back to the Sanitary Committee to take the statements of all the parties concerned, and report them to the board for further action.

Owing to the marked decrease in the cases of small-pox in this City, the Sanitary Committee recommended that the services of the Vaccinating Corps be dispensed with on and after the 1st of March, which recommendation was adopted.

A petition was received from Messrs. Kane & Ryan, asking for an extension of the time allowed them for the removal of the manure-heaps under their control, and the time was extended until the 15th prox.

A communication was received from E. D. Culver, representing property-owners in the neighborhood of Reservoir-square, asking the board to signify to the Legislature their opinion in relation to the proposed erection of an armory for the Seventh Regiment, as a sanitary measure. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, presented the following report in relation to the cellar population of the Fifth Ward:

I have the honor to report that the special inspections made during the past week, include twenty-three factories and work-shops and 740 cellars and basements. Thirty of the latter are reported as unfit for human habitation. The inspection of the Fifth Ward is now completed, and the following is a summary report made thereon by Inspectors Hall and Tucker, which is respectfully submitted:

The Fifth Ward is limited by Reade and Canal streets, Broadway and the Hudson River. The earlier part of our inspection was devoted to that portion of the ward west of Hudson-street, it being supposed that the greater number of inhabited cellars would be found near the river side; such did not prove to be the case, as by far the greater proportion was found between Hudson-street and West Broadway. Nearly all of that portion of the Ward lying between West Broadway and the Hudson River was originally swamp ground, and notwithstanding the thorough drainage system established, the cellars and basements are in most cases damp and unfit for human habitation. A very small proportion of the cellars have through and through ventilation. Few have any underspace beneath the floor. Where present it is inadequate.

The floors, walls, and ceilings are usually damp. Numerous instances were found where families, numbering from six to ten souls, were occupying apartments entirely under ground; the floor planks rotten and resting upon the damp earth; no fresh air, except that which might struggle through an occasionally-opened door; an allowance of but from 150 to 200 cubic feet of air to each person.

To properly ventilate such apartments, the interchange of fresh air for the foul would have to be so rapid as to create currents ultimately more disastrous (if such be possible) than the respiration of foul air would be. It is our opinion that cellar apartments cannot be ventilated in such a way as to make them fit for human habitation.

Rheumatism, bronchitis, and phthisis were the prevailing diseases. The larger proportion of cellar occupants were cachectic without any disease being discoverable. The cellar inhabitants numbered 379, composed principally of Irish and negroes; the abodes of the latter being in the more dilapidated condition. In most cases where we have come in contact with owners of premises having occupied cellars, the parties have appeared anxious to comply with our requirements. Why this is so can be readily understood without any comment upon our part. In several cases the cellars have been vacated at once, without waiting for action from the Board of Health. One hundred and one complaints have been made, the greater number recommending vacation. The requirements in such cases where vacation was not recommended have been exceedingly stringent, owners usually preferring to vacate rather than comply. But a small part of the information derived has been incorporated with the complaints; it is in our possession, however, and can be made available. The number of cellars inspected are in excess of the complaints; but a small proportion are used for dwelling purposes. We believe our complaints include all the inhabited cellars, with one exception. This is a first-class tenement-house; has a permit from the Board of Health; high ceiling; cemented underspace beneath the floor; plenty of window-room, &c.

We have been guided in our inspections principally by section 18 of the Sanitary Code, and sections 6 and 7 of the Tenement-House act.

The Sanitary Committee submitted a report on the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Feb. 25. Permits have been granted to thirty-eight vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. The vaccinating corps have visited 6,639 families, to whom vaccination was offered, and have vaccinated 2,087 persons, of which 212 were primary, and 1,875 secondary vaccinations.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Sheep, 2; hogs, 26; veal, ("bob,") 49; veal, ("cut,") 80 pounds; poultry, 105 pounds; fish, 10,000 pounds.

The following tabulated statement is furnished by Dr. Chas. P. Russell, the Register of Records:

CAUSES.	Week ending Feb. 15, 1873	Week ending Feb. 22, 1873	Annual death rate per 1,000 during past week, (population estimated at 1,000,000)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872	Average deaths in corresponding week for the past five years
Zymotic diseases	133	131	6.81	167	120.8
Constitutional diseases	128	130	6.77	156	129.3
Local diseases	216	221	11.49	243	205.8
Developmental diseases	53	43	2.23	39	29.2
Deaths by violence	22	26	1.35	21	15.6
Total deaths for week	552	551	28.65	626	502.2

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Suspension of an Attorney of the Supreme Court for Thirty Days.

The case of John Flanders, an attorney of the Supreme Court, charged with contempt of Court, came up for hearing yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term. The alleged contempt consisted in the writing of a letter to presiding Judge Ingraham, charging him with directing the clerk to leave a cause, in which Flanders was counsel, off the calendar, on days when it was set down specially for argument.

Counsel for Flanders read a statement made in extenuation, to the effect that on several occasions, when he was ready to argue his cause, it was put over by the presiding Judge at the request of opposing counsel; that on certain other days to which the case had been adjourned, it did not appear on the calendar at all, and on his (counsel) making inquiry of the clerk as to the cause, was informed that it was left off by order of the presiding Judge; that feeling aggrieved, he had written the letter complained of, but without any intention to commit an act of contempt against the Court.

Mr. Daniel W. Clarke, the Clerk of the court, was then sworn, and denied that he had ever left off the case from the calendar by order of the presiding Judge, nor had he ever told the counsel so; that all he could or might have said on the subject was, that other cases having a precedence were ordered by the presiding Judge to be placed at the head of the day calendar.

This concluding the testimony in the case, Judge Davis, addressing the accused, said that presiding Judge Ingraham had expressed an unwillingness that any harshness should be exercised in this matter. So far as he (Judge Davis) and the other members of the court were concerned, however, they felt that a gross insult had been offered to the court, through the person of its presiding Judge. If the accused had fallen into error in reference to the disposition of his case on the calendar, a moment's explanation either with the Clerk or the presiding Judge in person, would have disabused his mind of such error. Instead of this, he hands up a letter to the presiding Judge on the bench, containing a charge utterly unfounded and grossly insulting. The Court felt it a duty due to its dignity that such practice should be rebuked. It was therefore ordered that the offending counsel be suspended from practice for a period of thirty days.

Mr. Flanders requested permission to apologize, but Judge Davis said the Court did not desire to bear any more on the subject, and ordered the regular business of the court to proceed.

The order of suspension was then entered by the Clerk, in conformity with the judgment of the court.

THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

Continuation of the Testimony for the Defense.

The trial of John Scannell, for the murder of Thomas Donohoe, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady.

Dr. Augustus L. Vandewater, formerly an attaché of the Park Hospital, testified that he was present at the Coroner's inquest on the body of Florence Scannell, and the prisoner, at that time, to his knowledge, was suffering from jaundice.

Mrs. Bridget Scannell, the mother of the prisoner, was then called. Previous to her examination Judge Brady held a conference with the District-Attorney and Mr. Beach, and the result was an order to convey the prisoner to the extreme end of the court. Scannell was conducted to the furthest corner of the court, and, facing the wall, he wept bitterly. The witness then testified to the change of manner in the prisoner after his brother's death. Prior to that time, she said, he was the kindest and most affectionate brother and the most dutiful and respectful son in existence. On one occasion, after the death of Florence, the prisoner looked upon his picture, when his eyes became blood-shot. He pulled whole handfuls of hair out of his head and flung them at the portrait. At another time he asked the witness what she was crying for, and she answered, "Why should not I cry. Florry is dead. Is not that sufficient cause for me to cry?" He answered in a wild excited manner, "You ought to be glad as I am. I wish an earthquake would come and bury the whole family in the ground." After that he accused the witness and other members of the family with conspiring to procure Florence's death.

Kitty Scannell, the sister of the prisoner, gave evidence relative to the change in his disposition after the death of Florence. There was nothing new in her testimony, and at its conclusion the prisoner returned to his accustomed place by the side of his counsel.

Dr. William Shine, ex-deputy Coroner, testified that he saw the prisoner in Bellevue Hospital a week after the shooting of his brother Florence. On that occasion he showed unmistakeable symptoms of insanity. His expressions were incoherent, his manner excited, and his whole demeanor that of a man not in his right mind. When the Coroner's jury, after the death of Florence, returned a verdict of murder against Donohoe, the prisoner burst into tears and said, "Some justice is done me, and I am now relieved from the accusation made against me." He was then suffering from the jaundice. His manner was incoherent, and his whole appearance was very much excited. Witness met the prisoner subsequently at Long Branch, when he complained that the papers in the case of Donohoe were not sent to the District-Attorney's office, and that every one was conspiring against him. From his general manner and actions, he believed that he was decidedly insane.

On cross-examination the witness said that the tenor of the prisoner's conversation always was that he was quite unhappy and that he was bound to avenge his brother's death. He said he knew who was keeping back the papers in the Coroner's office and something should be done to avenge Florry. On one occasion he told the witness that Florry was not dead and that he was in the habit of visiting him most every night. Again he confessed that he knew of the shooting of his brother, and that he could not rest in his grave until he was avenged. On the night Florry was shot the prisoner told him they went to Donohoe's because they heard a gang of repeaters were there, and they wanted to break it up. The witness told the prisoner that the bullet which killed Florence fitted Donohoe's pistol, and this appeared to give him great satisfaction. When he heard Donohoe's voice at the inquest he became terribly excited, he foamed at the mouth, and tried to get at him, saying, "There is the murderer of my brother." Previous to the inquest the witness took a pistol from the pocket of the prisoner, and the latter promised to create no disturbance. There was no further exhibition of anything like hostile feelings between Donohoe and John Scannell during the remainder of the inquest, until Donohoe testified that John shot him in the arm, when the latter became visibly agitated. From his earliest acquaintance with the prisoner the witness did not believe him to be of a very steady mind, but he never regarded him as positively insane until after the death of his brother.

The court then adjourned.

A Novel Naval Engine.

There is now in process of construction by Messrs. John Roach & Son, at the Morgan Iron Works, of this City, the largest compound engine ever built in America, intended for the United States frigate Tennessee. The contract for this immense piece of mechanism was made over a year ago, when Mr. William H. Shock was acting Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Naval Department, during the absence of Chief-Engineer King in Europe.

The contract at the time excited considerable comment, and, when investigations were not quite as fashionable as they have recently become, was one of several points deemed of sufficient importance on which to investigate the Secretary of the Navy. The claim was that there were no plans or details relating to the work, and consequently there must be a "job" in it. A defaulting Government official, attached to a newspaper of this City, is understood to have urged on the investigation. Notwithstanding these assaults, however, the work went on, and though retarded somewhat by the strikes of last Summer, is now rapidly approaching completion, a living monument of the vitality and progress of the Naval Department.

The Tennessee ranks second rate, is 335 feet long, 45 feet beam, and has a mean draft of 21 feet, with an immersed midships section of 725.47 square feet. Her displacement is 4,105 tons. The new engine is intended to take the place of the machinery designed by Capt. Ericsson, and known as the vibration lever engine. It will develop 3,000 horse power, make fifty-three revolutions every minute, and give a speed of fourteen knots an hour on a consumption of less than eighty tons of anthracite coal per day. Formerly her consumption for the same speed, with simple engines, was 120 tons each day. In the entire length of the engines and boilers there will be a saving of forty feet of space on the ship, thus relieving the berth deck of 300 tons of coal formerly carried there, and giving her afterward a capacity for the carrying of 950 tons of coal, or 150 tons more than formerly. The cylinders are four in number—two being high pressure, of 40 inches diameter, and two low pressure, of 78 inches diameter.

Standing in front of the engine, one sees that there are on each side two cylinders—one high pressure in front, and one low pressure behind—the two sides being about five feet apart. A high and low pressure cylinder is thus connected to the same rod, and has a stroke of 40 inches. The steam first enters the high-pressure cylinder, which is jacketed with superheated steam, and then passes into the larger one of the low pressure cylinder, outside of which there are provided two other spaces for the circulation of superheated steam to guard against condensation. From the low pressure cylinders the steam passes into a common condenser, and is returned in the form of water again to the boilers. The boilers are cylindrical, with horizontal tubes. There are ten of them, of three-quarter inch iron, ten and a half feet drain, and eleven and a half feet long. They are double riveted throughout, and have composition tubes. In each boiler there are two furnaces, thus giving a total of 478 square feet of grate surface, 12,836 square feet of heating surface, and 600 square feet of superheating surface, with a working pressure of 80 pounds absolute pressure. The surface condenser attached contains 7,297 square feet of condensing surface.

The tubes are packed with wooden ferrules and fitted with two of Blake's independent circulating pumps. The vessel is also to be fitted with a four-bladed Hirsch screw, made of composition, and having a collective area of 118 square feet. No jarring motion follows the operation of this screw, so that not only is there a percentage of speed gained in this respect, but the joints of the vessel are not strained, as with other screws.

By aid of the new machinery a twelve days' supply of coal, under full steam, can be carried in less space than a week's supply with the Tennessee's former engines. It will probably be a few months before the ship will be ready to have the new machinery put in, and during that time all that can be done before the work is placed in position will be accomplished. It will be remembered that much anxiety was felt for the Tennessee's safety on her only cruise, to San Domingo. Mr. Shock, who has superintended the construction of the new machinery, asserts that when she is refitted with the new compound engine, there need be no fears for her speed or safety. Six of the ten boilers are to be located forward, under a telescoping smoke-stack, and six aft, also sending their smoke through a common pipe, and each set can be operated independently. There is no other compound engine at present in the naval vessels.

Extradition of an English Forger.

Detective Officer James Watson, from Norfolk, England, arrived here yesterday, having been dispatched by the Head Constable of Norfolk to bring back for trial Thomas Sayers, who was arrested in this City some weeks ago on a telegram from England charging him with forgery. Watson called on Capt. Irving, at Police Head-quarters, and assumed formal custody of the prisoner. Watson and Sayers left on the steam-ship France, for Liverpool, yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ O'CLOCK.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

300	Atlantic & Pac. P.	28¾	100	St. Paul Pf.	74⅛
100	St. Paul	53	500	do.	74

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The Public Funds of the United States, as tested by the offers to sell 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, to-day, rule about 1 ₩ cent. below the price of Gold, the accrued Gold Interest being taken into account. The offers amounted, in gross, to $2,482,000 at 113.51@114.50 ₩ cent. The Treasury accepted the amount advertised to be purchased at 113.51@113.86 ₩ cent., while the price of Gold at the time was 114¾@115 ₩ cent. The gross offering was $2,000,000 less than on last Wednesday, which would indicate a smaller supply of Bonds on the market. The bids at the Exchange Board for the 5-20s Coupon Bonds for transmission abroad were about the same as yesterday. The stiffer sales of Gold, which would favor the remittance abroad of these Bonds, is qualified by the demoralization of Exchange on London, which is quoted at 108¼@108½ ₩ cent. this Afternoon, and difficult of sale in large sums for ready Cash.

There is a greatly depressed Stock speculation on the Exchange to-day, growing chiefly out of the continued extravagant rates for Money to carry over stocks from day to day, these rates being the more severe and exacting because of the comparative absence of a *short* interest in the Stocks actively dealt in. As heretofore explained, the *Bearish* element in the market for two months past, has moved with caution and indecision in consequence of the punishment administered to all parties *short* of North-west Stock in December. Against their own better judgment of the course of speculation since the New Year, in open defiance of dear Money, they have been restrained, by considerations of prudence, from putting out large lines *short* on the calculation of lower prices, until within a few days past, and now they come into the market as sellers, while actual holders are driven to extremities in raising Money to carry forward their Stocks. To-day the effect, after 1 o'clock, was more decided than comfortable to the *Bull* interest, and was especially felt on Pacific Mail and one or two of the lighter Railroad fancies. On such Stocks as Western Telegraph, New-York Central, and Lake Shore there was also some pressure to sell, and at a decline of ½@1 ₩ cent., while Erie was sustained on the London quotation, and Union Pacific on the more favorable look of the Washington investigation. The *Bears* are repeated free sellers of Lake Shore and, to some extent, of New-York and Western Telegraph, all on very dear Money. The last rates for carrying over Stocks, at the close of Bank hours, were three-sixteenths to a quarter of one ₩ cent. per day, and the effect on Pacific Mail, the weak point in the market, was a further decline of 3@4@5 ₩ cent., and a panic feeling on some of the other Stocks classed as fancies. The Western Telegraph fell below 87½ ₩ cent.

The business in State and Railway Bonds is partially brought to a stand by the dearness of money and the downward excitement on the share list, but prices, in the main, are well supported, on the belief that money is not likely to continue so tight after the speculative elements on the Stock Exchange are purified by the storm which had been threatened for several days past, and fairly burst on the Exchange Board this afternoon.

Between 3½ P. M. and closing of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock, the panic in prices assumed a wider range, and the decline was precipitate on nearly all the stocks, Western Telegraph selling down to 88 ₩ cent., and Lake Shore to 90 ₩ cent. Pacific Mail fell to 60@59 ₩ cent., and Panama was literally slaughtered on some peremptory orders to sell at best price, the ordinary dealings in the stock being limited in amount, and the market not prepared to take any considerable amount. The price fell from 120 and odd to 99 ₩ cent.

At the latest hour the rumor was current that Mr. A. B. Stockwell, of the Pacific Mail and Panama Road, was in difficulties, and this circumstance, which was no doubt foreshadowed through his Brokers before 3 o'clock, at once accounted for the panic and pressure to sell in his own Stocks, and in other Stocks in which some of his friends were interested. The extent, or particulars, of his involvements were not known at the time of closing our report.

At the very latest moment in the Exchange Hall there was a decided rally in the Stocks which had fallen most on the panic pressure to sell. The following quotations compare with Tuesday night:

Closing Quotations—FEB. 26.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116½	116½
American Gold	114⅜	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103½	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	112⅞
North-west Common	82	82
Pacific Mail	68½	63
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	74
St. Paul Common	53½	52⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	44⅞
Western Union Telegraph	90⅛	87½
Erie	65¾	64¾
Union Pacific	34¾	33¾
Lake Shore	93¾	91¼
C. C. and Indiana Central	41¼	40
Toledo and Wabash	73¾	72¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46¾	46

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

Gold receipts	454,696 96
Gold payments	1,018,804 79
Gold balance	35,508,128 51
Currency receipts	176,660 55
Currency payments	1,076,283 69
Currency balance	22,361,701 62
Customs	378,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¾
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	116⅞
5-20 coup., '62	115⅜	5-20 reg., '68	114¾
5-20 reg., '64	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅞	10-40 reg.	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	115⅞	10-40 coup.	111⅞
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s coup., '81	114
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114¾	6s, Currency	114¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension for Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 50@$7 75 for fair to choice Extra Spring. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull, weak, and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 19¾, spot; $1 19¾ seller March; $1 22¾ seller April; No. 1 do. sold at $1 22@$1 23; No. 3 do. $1 06½@$1 07; Rejected, 90c.@94c., according to location. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c., cash; 31¼c.@31⅜c. seller April; 35c. seller May; Rejected, 27c.@27¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 25¾c. for No. 2; 22c.@22¼c. for Rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged at 63½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at 70c.@72½c. for No. 2 Fall; 58c.@62c. for No. 3, according to location. Pork in fair demand and lower at $13 10@$13 15, cash; $13 40@$13 45, seller April. Lard easier at $7 60, cash or seller March; $7 85, seller April; Kettle, $7 75. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 4⅜c., seller March, loose; 4¾c., spot, packed; Short Rib Middles, 6⅞c., packed. Green Hams scarce and firm; no sales. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $5 50@$5 87½; a few fancy at $5 70@$5 75. Whisky opened firm, but closed dull, at 86¾c. bid, and 87c. asked. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra Winter, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat—More doing; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25; Soft do., $1 33@$1 34; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 90. Corn firmer at 31½c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East Side, on track; 33c.@33½c., in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged at 26½c. for No. 2 at East St. Louis, on track; 29c. in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged at 70c.@75c. for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull and unchanged at 65c. for No. 2. Whisky lower at 83½c.@85c. Pork firmer at $13 75 for last year's standard seller April. Dry-salted Meats strong; large sales of up country at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 6⅜c. for Clear Sides, seller last half of March; cash lots ⅛c. higher. Bacon firm at 5c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides, cash. Lard nominally unchanged. Live Hogs unchanged at $4 25@$4 80. Cattle unchanged at $3 50@$6 for medium to choice. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Number of Hogs packed to date, 552,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Quercitron bark, No. 1 is offered at $30. Flour in improved demand for home consumption, but no export demand. Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6 50@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 75; State and Indiana do., $8 75@$9; St. Louis do., $11 50. Wheat dull and weak; Red, $1 95@$1 97; No. 1 Spring, $1 70@$1 72. Rye is selling at 85c. Corn dull; Yellow, at 59c.@60c. Oats in improved demand; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 48c.@47½c. Coffee, small sales of Rio, at 18c.@21½c. Petroleum fairly active; sales, 25,000 bbls.; Refined, at 19c. for March, 19¼c. for April, 19½c. for May; Crude quiet, at 14½c. Whisky dull, at 91c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat weak; no sales made public; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 65; Chicago No. 2, $1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn dull; sales, 1,500 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats scarce; held at 42c.@43c. for Western. Barley steady; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@96c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed State, 80c.@82c.; sales, four cars two-rowed State at 80c.@82c.; 1,000 bushels Western, per sample, at 88c. Rye quiet; sales, 300 bushels Western at 85c. Barley Malt firm; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt—Sales nominal at $1. The balance of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Flour dull and a shade lower at $7 70@$8. Wheat steady at $1 70@$1 71. Corn quiet at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet at 80c.@82c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork firmer at $12 50@$13 75; generally held at $14. Lard—Steam held firmly at $7 75; Kettle steady at $8. Bulk Meats firm at 5c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm at $4 60@$4 80 for shippers; $4 80@$5 20 for butchers; receipts, 2,800. Whisky steady at 87c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 80; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 66½@$1 67; seller March, $1 67@$1 67½; seller April, $1 71@$1 71½; seller May, $1 76½@$1 77; No. 1 Red, $1 80; No. 2 do., $1 68. Corn a shade higher; sales of High Mixed at 42½c.@43c., spot; seller March, 43c.; seller April, 44c.; Low Mixed, 42c.; seller April 40½c.; Yellow, 42¾c.; White, 40¾c.; no grade, 37½c.@38c. Oats steady at 35c. for No. 1; 36c. for Michigan. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 85. Clover-seed sold at $5 30. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 26 for No. 1; $1 21 for No. 2. Oats dull and declining at 28c. for No. 2. Corn—Full prices asked but no demand at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and declining at 60½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 72c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra neglected; sales of No. 1 White at $1 86@$1 87; Amber Michigan, $1 67@$1 68. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Oats dull and declining at 36c. Receipts—1,400 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 84@$1 70; No. 2 do., $1 62@$1 63. Corn steady at 45c. for High Mixed, 43c. for Low Mixed. Oats steady at 41c. for No. 1. Petroleum steady at 16c. for car lots; 23c.@24½c. for Ohio Legal Test.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 53½c. Resin steady at $3 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $3 25 for Hard; $4 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 50.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, there were 90,000 tons disposed of at a trifle higher prices, including 5,000 tons Lump at $3 85@$3 92½; 10,000 tons Steamboat at $4 02½@$4 20; 20,000 tons Grate at $4 15@$4 25; 15,000 tons Egg at $4 45; 25,000 tons Stove at $5 20@$5 25; and 15,000 tons Chestnut at $3 95@$4 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite firm at the advance quoted in our last, on a good demand; 4,580 bags, by the Ontario, sold at full prices. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

COTTON—Has been ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower, on early delivery, on a dull market. Sales, 735 bales, including 491 bales to spinners, 122 bales to shippers, and 122 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the market has shown steadiness, but much less activity. Sales have been made of 13,300 bales, (of which 4,000 bales on last evening, and 9,300 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including February contracts, closing at 20 3-16c.; March at 20 5-16c.@20¼c.; April at 20 9-16c.@20⅝c.; May at 20 15-16c.; June at 21⅛c.; July at 21⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day, were 5,139 bales, including 595 bales from Savannah, 1,315 bales from Galveston, 135 bales from Wilmington, 955 bales from Charleston, 1,294 bales from Norfolk, 820 bales per rail.

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry noted for supplies, on a generally firm market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active market noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for superfine and shipping Extras, at, however, irregular and generally easier prices, though strictly choice shipping stock has been held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported of 12,100 bbls., all told, including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 65, chiefly at $6@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 60@$8 40; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $6 85@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 50 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 5,650 bbls. shipping extras, largely for the West Indies, within our range. ....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at about former figures for desirable lots; 950 bbls....Of California Flour, small lots changed hands at $10 25@$10 75 for choice extras....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 150 bbls. at unaltered quotations....Corn-meal more active and steady; sales, 950 bbls., at $3 30 for Jersey, $3 25@$3 50 for Western White and Yellow, and $3 75 for Brandywine; also, 200 sacks Jersey at $1 15.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted heavy and 1c.@2c. lower, on a slack demand for milling and shipment, and rather more eagerness on the part of holders to realize. Winter Wheat in light request, wholly for milling, at much lower figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,000 bushels within the range of $1 65@$1 66 for fair to very good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with up to $1 68 asked for choice do. afloat; $1 64 for very choice No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 54@$1 55 for small lots of No. 2 Spring; $1 50 for Iowa Spring, from cars; $1 95 for fair White Michigan, in store; $1 92 for prime Amber Western, delivered; $1 87@$1 90 for Red Western....Corn has attracted less attention, and prices have been quoted lower, closing in favor of buyers. Old stock has been partially neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels at 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for new Yellow, and 66½c. for fair new Southern Yellow, and (nominally) 68c.@68½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat....Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt dull and nominally unchanged....Oats again quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel, on a very moderate movement, mainly in new. Sales, 41,000 bushels at 50c.@51c. for new Mixed Western; 47c.@50c. for new Black do., 50c.@52½c. for new White do., 55c.@70c. for very fancy lots White State, for seed purposes, with 50c. bid, and 52c. asked for old Mixed Western, in store.

GUNNY CLOTH—Further sales were reported of 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth, at 13c.@13½c.; and 1,000 rolls do. forward delivery, at 14½c.; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, on the basis of $3 75@$3 80 for Strained; 200 bbls. fine sold at $4 87½@$5 25 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar dull at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine quoted lower, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 161 bbls. at 60c., and 25 bbls. at 60½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and less firm; 800 bbls. sold, in bulk, at 9⅛c....Refined, dull and heavy at 19½c. here; and 18¾c.@19c. at Philadelphia....Of Refined, in cases, 12,000 cases sold on private terms, quoted at 28½c....Nothing really new in Naphtha.

PROVISIONS—A good demand has been noted for Pork for early delivery, at an advance, with sales reported of 125 bbls. new Western Mess, part at $15 12½@$15 25; 250 bbls. old Mess at $14; 150 bbls. medium Mess at $14 62½, for uninspected; 300 bbls. Western Prime Mess, within the range of from $14@$14 50; 250 bbls. City do. at $16; 60 bbls. Rumps at $12 50....For forward delivery, a moderate call has been noted at former rates; sales, 250 bbls. Western Mess, April option, at $15 12½; and 250 bbls. do., June, at $15 25. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, April, $13 50....Dressed Hogs quoted up to 6¾c.@7¼c. for City, and 6⅛c.@6¾c. for Western, on a fairly active demand, and restricted offerings....Cut-meats firm and in good request; offerings much lighter, checking operations. Sales have been reported of 150 boxes Bellies, 17 to 18 lbs., at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 8½c.; 40 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15¼ to 14 lbs., at 11⅛c.@12c.; 100 boxes Sour Shoulders at 5c.; 725 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, March options, at 6c.; 500 boxes do., April, at 6c.; 100 boxes Preston Hams, March, at [illegible]; sundry lots of Smoked and Pickled Hams and Shoulders, in bulk, at full previous figures. And for Chicago delivery, 650 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 4⅝c.; 100 tcs. Bellies at $26, and 500 tcs. Pickled Hams, 13½ lbs., on private terms....Bacon fairly active at firm prices; sales, 50 boxes City Long Clear at 7¾c.; 145 boxes Western do., in lots, at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 250 boxes do., March option, at 7 9-16c.; 1,250 boxes Short Clear, early deliveries, in lots, at 8c.; 1,750 boxes do., last half of March, at 8⅛c.; 1,500 boxes do., April, at 8⅛c.; 100 boxes Cumberland at 7⅛c. And for Chicago delivery, 200 boxes Short Rib at 7c. 600 boxes Short Clear at 7c.@7⅛c., and 750 boxes Long Clear at 6⅜c....Lard has been quoted firm for early delivery, though not remarkably active. The offerings have been on a moderate scale. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. prime to choice Western Steam at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 315 tcs. City do. at 8⅜c.@8½c., mainly at 8⅜c.; 70 tcs. inferior No. 1 at 7¾c., from dock, and 1,000 tcs. Refined at 8¾c. For forward delivery the dealings have been comparatively light, having been confined to 250 tcs. Western Steam, February option, on private terms; 250 tcs. do., April, 8 11-16c., and 500 tcs. do., buyer 30 days, at 8 13-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, March options, reported at $7 60, and 500 tcs. do., April, at $7 85....Beef quiet, but unchanged as to values....Of Beef Hams, 300 bbls. Western sold on private terms; market firm....There has been rather more inquiry noted for strictly fine grades of Butter, which qualities have shown more steadiness as to values. The poorer makes have been quiet, weak, and irregular. Selections of roll stock in demand, at from 30c.@33c. for fair to prime State Dairies; 36c.@43c. for fair to choice half-tubs and pails, and 42c.@45c. for fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@25c. for poor to strictly prime Western; 18c.@28c. for common to choice Western Roll, and [illegible]c.@20c. for Grease stock....A fair demand has been noted for the better qualities of Cheese at well supported prices. We quote at from 12c.@17c. for ordinary to strictly choice Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to strictly fine stock at 15c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw less active, but steady; sales, 268 hhds., 3,973 boxes, and 460 bags, including 245 hhds. very inferior refining Cuba at 7¼c.; 40 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 3,733 boxes do. at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 400 bags San Domingo at 7⅛c., and 240 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined quiet at previous prices.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand and quite strong in price; 353,000 lbs. sold at 8⅞c.@9 1-16c. for common to choice, including 100,000 lbs. in hhds., at the latter rate. Of stearine, 50 tcs. good sold at 9⅛c., and 5,810 lbs. No. 1, in hhds., at 8⅛c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights show steadiness as to rates, though not active. Grain and Provisions formed the bulk of the offerings. In the chartering line there was a less satisfactory movement, rates remaining about as before. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade offered quite moderately, and bids were not up to the views of owners....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 tcs. Lard, 150 hhds. Tallow, and 30 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 29 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@⅞d. ₩ lb.; 36,000 bushels Corn at 6¾d. ₩ bushel; 100 bbls. Apples, and 250 pks. Dried Fruit on private terms. Also, an American ship, 820 tons, with about 2,600 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at ⅝d., with option of the Continent at 11-16d., or the Baltic at ¾d. ₩ lb. And a British ship, 1,636 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 140 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₩ tierce; 400 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₩ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, Bristol Channel, a British ship, 750 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 80s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 415 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum, privileges extending to the Continent, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon, at 47s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 1,100 tcs. Lard, at 55s., and 300 bags Clover-seed on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, at 52s.; 200 bbls. Apples, and 50 pks. Machinery, on private terms....For the Continent, a British bark, 312 tons, (to arrive,) with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; an American bark, 563 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from do., prompt loading, at 7s. 9d. for Refined, or 8s. for Crude, ₩ bbl....For Stockholm, a Swedish brig, 185 tons, with general cargo, reported, at 42s....For a German Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 310 tons, with a full cargo of Provisions, on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 180 tons, with equal to about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, reported, at 5s. 3d., and 42c. to the Mediterranean....For Cardenas and orders, a schooner, 194 tons, with shooks, from St. John, at 35c....For Barbados, an American brig, 210 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Cienfuegos, a schooner, 136 tons, reported from St. Jean and back north of Hatteras, at $5 50 and $7¼c....For the River Platte, a British brig, 314 tons, with Lumber, from a Southern port, on private terms....For New-York, a schooner, 111 tons, from St. John, at $5.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 4,675 bales; gross, 5,742 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,455 bales; coastwise, 1,549 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; last evening, 580 bales; stock, 196,551 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton heavy; good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,210 bales; exports, coastwise, 138 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 75,735 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 169 bales; exports coastwise, 1,084 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 58,866 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜@92½ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 51½.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 51⅞.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day is £100,000. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 26—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 12c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9¼d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

EVENING.—Clover-seed, 42s@44s. ₩ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 47s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Petroleum, 45f. for fine Pale American.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873. [illegible] Milch Cows slow from [illegible] ₱ head; Yearling Grass Calves [illegible] ₱ head, with one choice Calf [illegible]; Sheep [illegible] ₱ lb.; Yearling Lambs [illegible]; Live Hogs from [illegible] ₱ cwt.; City Dressed from [illegible] ₱ lb.; Light Pigs, 7½c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] Dressed from [illegible] ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold [illegible] coarse wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 57,[illegible] lbs., [illegible] ₱ cwt.; 150 Sheep, weight 15,[illegible] lbs., at 7[illegible] ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 180 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 8[illegible] ₱ lb.; 378 Ohio State and Illinois Sheep, weight 44,[illegible] lbs., at 6[illegible]; 158 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,[illegible] lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; held 5 cars on sale.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kerby sold [illegible] Sheep, weight 17,[illegible] lbs., at $7 90 ₱ cwt. [illegible] sold 60 Yearling Canada Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 256 State Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] State Sheep, weight 22,200 lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 174 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,[illegible] lbs., and [illegible]; [illegible] State and Ohio Sheep, weight 40,040 lbs., at 7[illegible] ₱ lb.; 161 State Sheep, weight 15,140 lbs., at 7[illegible] ₱ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 8[illegible]; [illegible] Veals, weight 410 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,070 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 270 lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 33 Yearling Grass Calves, at $15 ₱ head; 1 choice Grass Calf at $25.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 26, 1873: [illegible] head of Horned Cattle, [illegible] Sheep, 11 Cows, 53 Veals, 19,[illegible] Hogs, 15 horses—all, [illegible] Horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, [illegible] consigned to Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-street Hog Yards: 2,136 Hogs, 7[illegible] Sheep, with 13 cars of Sheep and [illegible] cars of Sheep to hand.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,817 Sheep, 84 Veals, 47 Cows, with 3 cars of sheep due to Hume & [illegible].

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far, [illegible] head, or [illegible] cars, against 219 cars for the same time last week; run of stock this week [illegible] quality; market sluggish at 12c. off from last week's closing prices, with buyers holding off for further concessions; owners hold firm, but it is thought will ultimately yield to the pressure; but little business beyond supplying immediate wants of the local retail trade; about 700 head disposed of; sales, 158 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,218 to 1,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 65 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,044 to 1,[illegible] lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 241 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,[illegible] lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 87 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 963 to 1,190 lbs., at $4 25 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,[illegible] head, against 7,300 head for the same time last week; market opened flat at ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices; sales of 116 head choice Canada Sheep, fed in this city since Nov. 15th last by S. Glenny & Co., averaging 203 lbs., at $8 75; 70 head Canada Sheep, averaging 135 lbs., at $7 50; 182 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 94 lbs., at $5 80; 431 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 to 114 lbs., at $6@$7 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 10,600 head, against 15,800 head for the same time last week; market slow at 10c.@15c. ₱ cwt. advance on yesterday's prices; but few loads offering; most of receipts being through consignments; sales, 80 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 139 to 174 lbs., at $5 15@$5 40.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on—Cronin vs. Stark et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barden, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible], Mylius et al. vs. Gilley; 38, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 56, The People vs. Kasinski and Green; 51, O'Brien vs. Kasinski and Green; 59, Duparquet vs. Moreuse; 104, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 111, In the matter, &c., of Folsom; 113, Livingston et al. vs. Winters et al.; 154, Westcott vs. Ackley; [illegible], Perceval et al. vs. Gillman et al.; 177, Macgregor vs. Pinckney; 178, Muller vs. Perrine; 191, Heeman vs. Dinnee; 212, In the matter, &c., of Cott; 228, Bible vs. Hinckling; 236, Simmons vs. Wood; 237, Colton vs. Murray; [illegible], Justh vs. Justh et al.; 242, Hall vs. Hoffman, Jr.; 250, Wood vs. Martin et al.; 251, In the matter, &c., of Bates; 257, In the matter, &c., of [illegible]. Call 264, Williams vs. Irving.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 155, 204, 211, 217, [illegible], 45, 234, 46, 231, 223, [illegible], 235, 236, 238, 251, 254½, 261, 262, 264, 297, 294, 299, 189.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Larremore, J.—Adjourned to March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1565, Kirchner vs. [illegible]; 1126, Shields vs. Lasky; 1163, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1834, Whittemore vs. Bierhoff; 1944, La Cour vs. McMullen; 2006, Beckel vs. East Tennessee [illegible] Company; 1287, Bank of North America vs. The National Bank of Commonwealth; 1898, Dyer vs. Dyer; 1907, Giddings vs. Connor; 1900, Brown vs. Smith; 1913, Strahan vs. Fine; 1909, Wilson vs. Dwyer.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1937, Hayes vs. Rogers; 2030, Newcombe vs. Gowase; 2063, Cole vs. Leblanc; 1701, Horhart vs. Beck; 2012, Sprague vs. Brennan, Sheriff, et al.; 2014, Brown vs. Mabie; 2015, Lyons vs. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; 2017, Hatch et al. vs. Serrell; 2018, Small vs. Bacon; 2019, Koker vs. Foster; 2020, Donnell vs. Burdsaye; 2022, Smith vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 2023, McClelland vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 2024, Gillen vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 2025, Wilson vs. The American and Burr Stone Company.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 27: Nos. 610, 640, 641, 658, 23, 112, 67, 44.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 132.—*City of Richmond vs. Smith*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia.—On the 3d of April, 1865, the City Council of Richmond, anticipating the surrender of the city, in order to provide against the effects of drunkenness, passed resolutions for the appointment of committees of citizens to destroy all the liquor they could find, pledging the faith of the city for the payment of the value of all liquor so destroyed. A stock of liquors, belonging to Smith, was destroyed by one of these committees, and this suit was brought to recover its value. The judgment was in favor of the plaintiff, the Court excluding evidence offered to show that the liquors would have been destroyed by fire if they had not been destroyed by the committee, as the rebels burned certain store-houses in the immediate neighborhood. The writ of error was dismissed by the Court.

W. F. Mattingly for defendant in error; plaintiff not appearing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 26.

By Judge Barden.

Vermilie, &c., vs. Kennington et al.; see opinion.

Martine vs. Loewenstein et al.; motion for reargument denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the application of Cheesbrough et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Judge Freedman.

Kaiser vs. Hirth, case ordered on file; Libby vs. Rennie, Harris vs. Smith, orders granted; Petrokowsky vs. Petrokowsky, this order should be applied for on the written consent of the plaintiff, duly acknowledged, proven by affidavit, and also, on the motion for reference in this case, defendant's answer must be handed up.

Ricky vs. Hersey, motion granted.

Weiss vs. O'Brien, motion denied, with $10 costs.

Marten vs. Smith, Kraus vs. Schmuck, orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Buckmasters vs. Consumers' Ice Company, findings settled.

Brown vs. Brown, judgment of divorce granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

In the case of the New-York Lighterage Company vs. The Steam-tug Edmund Levy, in which suit was brought in the United States District Court in Admiralty for damages, caused by a collision on the East River, off Pier No. 9, Judge Blatchford, yesterday, rendered a decision, dismissing the libel with costs. The plaintiff's tug, W. D. Reed, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th December, 1871. The libel is dismissed because, Judge Blatchford says, the W. D. Reed failed to port her helm, as the law requires.

DRY GOODS.

1873. 1873.

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Have just opened

YAK LACES, CLUNY LACES, ECRU, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, BANDS, &c., &c., &c.,

Which will be offered to the public at

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JOB LOT OF BURLAPS, BAGGING, buckrams, &c. Woolens, cloths, cassimeres at low prices for cash.

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BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 86 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera: Hernia and its ulcerated cases; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL LADIES WOULD DO WELL BY calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store,) for good German, French, and Irish help. References investigated.

ALL EMPLOYERS, CITY OR COUNTRY, will find best servants of every nation, at No. 108 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 305 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOORHAM'S, NO. 385 4TH-AV.—ON hand for the City or country, a large number of professed Protestants and all other cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, house-workers, and girls for all kinds of work.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 643 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a select class of competent servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, valets, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—Fine Washer and Ironer.—By a competent young woman, who is a good family servant; is highly recommended from last employer; can do fluting, puffing, fine starching, &c.; will be generally useful in a home, at $16 per month. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Chamber-work and Waiting.—By a willing and able servant, for City or country; honest, industrious, and obliging; has excellent City references for competency, &c. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chamber-maid and fine washer; understands all kinds of ladies' fluting; or would do chamber-work and assist in waiting in a first-class private boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy English Protestant girl in a small private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE YOUNG tidy girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, or light house-work; good reference. No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; best City reference. Call or address No. 405 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City references. Call at No. 118 West 46th-st.

COOK.—FOUR YEARS' CITY REFERENCE from a Madison-av. family, a thoroughly excellent family cook, willing to assist in the coarse washing, makes good bread, biscuit, and pies, clear and white soups; a good meat, game, and poultry cook, makes nice side dishes and delicate desserts; tidy about her kitchen, sober, honest, and reliable; wages, $30. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very tidy young people, who thoroughly understand their work in every respect; both prefer to do the entire work of a moderate-sized family between them; have no objections to go to a good home in the country; will be well recommended from former employers. Inquire for Delia and Mary Kelly, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO THIS office by one of its patrons, who parts with the domestic for satisfactory reasons; can do anything in the line of substantial family cooking except boning; wages, $20; no washing or ironing. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—WARRANTED FIRST CLASS, INcluding boning and larding, party dinners, &c., as well as cooking in its elementary branches; her references (all in the City) say she is unsurpassed; lowest wages $30; is young, good-tempered, cleanly, and reliable. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good, thorough cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; is careful and reliable in her kitchen; would go to a private family or a first-class boarding-house; will do the coarse washing if required; would go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A native of Dublin, as cook in a respectable family; a permanent situation more the object than wages; has references from highly respectable families in New-York. Address M. P., No. 249 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN a small family; a very respectable and capable woman of about thirty-seven, with satisfactory City references; is honest and trustworthy; wages, $15. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, &c.—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, or assist in washing, by a highly-recommended young woman; seven years' City reference in one place; she is a good plain cook; pastry, soups, desserts; good laundress, good baker, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a young Protestant girl, a situation to cook and assist in the washing; is an excellent cook; has no objection to the country or a boarding-house. Call at No. 260 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy girl in a private family; has good reference, and understands good plain cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small private family; is a thorough pastry cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, games, &c.; capable of taking charge of any kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 28th-st. Ring the bell.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, highly respectable; excellent cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; no objection to the country; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN, WHO IS WELL REcommended to be an excellent family cook, and a very pleasing person in every respect; is not afraid of work. No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would prefer hotel or club-house; best reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 108 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, and larding; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS excellent cook; will assist with washing; first-class City references. Apply at No. 32 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; City reference. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., at Z. White's, for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to the country. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 69 East 13th-st., have on hand several first-class Southern cooks, also three chamber-maids, for homes in the City.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN, A place as companion to a lady and general assistant; country preferred; best references. Address present employer, No. 33 Irving-place.

DRESS-MAKER—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker who can cut, fit, and trim, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; terms moderate. Call at No. 200 East 18th-st., corner 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—ACCUSTOMED TO work for private families wishes a few more ladies' work by the day, or to take it home; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 147 West 49th-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES may hear of good situations at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EDUCATED PROTestant girl, as nursery governess, or to wait on a lady. Call at present employer's, No. 307 5th-av., before 2 P. M.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY WOMAN who has been a short time in this country; can do good plain cooking, washing, and ironing; can make good bread, biscuit, &c.; will give very best recommendations as to ability, competency, honesty, &c.; prefers a good steady home in City or country at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A HOTEL OR other place of trust, (no objection to a widower's family,) by a middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman with much experience; is energetic in her duties, and fully competent; well recommended. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, in a small private family; has good references; no objection to the country; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl, to do house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 412 West 35th-st., rear house.

HOUSEKEEPER.—ON A FARM, BY AN experienced American. Address 33 Irving-place.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT, FIRST class; now in a place; leaves Saturday; family going to Europe; has six, and understands every branch of her business thoroughly. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, and laundry and fine washing, by a very respectable young woman; good laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine linens, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, and French fluting; has three years' reference from former place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; understands fluting; no objection to country; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 165 East 50th-st., corner 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress; in the country; best references. Address A. D., West Side *Times* Office, No. 305 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; wants a situation; excellent reference. Call at No. 113 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly, polishing, fluting, &c.; best reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED American laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home; excellent reference. Apply at No. 100 West 24th-st., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, speaking English and German, "a tasty hair-dresser and expert dress-maker, of prepossessing appearance, engaging manners, and amiable disposition"—so spoken of by last employer, a City lady, who can be seen. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, who speaks French, as lady's maid, or to mind growing children; no objection to travel. Address Mrs. Schmidts, No. 300 East 20th-st., top floor.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as ladies' maid and seamstress; a most competent person; best City reference. Call for two days at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LADIES' MAIDS, NURSES, COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, all well recommended; valets, speaking the languages, to travel; ladies please call and see. French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-class help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, who is competent to take charge of an infant from birth; is very kind and attentive to children; will do family sewing, if desired; has no objection to assist with house-work, if requested; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—INFANT'S NURSE; A SMART, strong girl; an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; takes entire charge night and day; unexceptionable City references; is patient, even-tempered, and amiable; in City or country; wages $15. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 161 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, IN A first-class family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth or would assist with growing children; has no objection to travel; has good City references. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE SOlicits engagements by the day, week, or month; City or country. Apply to Mrs. Kelly, No. 622 West 46th-st., rear, west of 11th-av.

NURSE.—A WET-NURSE CAN HEAR OF A good situation in a private family, by applying at No. 85 Marion-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER—A young and tidy girl who can cut and fit, and make ladies' and children's dresses, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines, will do chamber-work or wait on a lady, mind children or make herself useful; three and a half years' City reference. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as family seamstress; has her own machine; will assist with the dress-making; best reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 45 East 25th-st., basement door.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; will assist in dress-making; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress, to sew by the day in private families, or would sew with a dress-maker. Call at No. 137 West 14th-st., first floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands different machines; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 726 9th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German lady, as seamstress or nursery governess in a respectable private family. Inquire at No. 45 Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; JUST DISengaged on account of family going abroad; understands her duties perfectly; best of City reference; wages $16 to $18. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE SEVENTEEN, would like to have a situation in some wholesale house; can give first-class reference. Address William, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT over eighteen months from England, as coachman in a private family; has five years' recommendations from a first-class family in England; is also employed at present with a family on the Heights of Brooklyn; will be highly recommended when leaving, on the 26th of February. Call or address Coachman, No. 16 College-place, Brooklyn, in private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, in a private family in the City or a gentleman's place in the country; is a good coachman and groom; can do plain gardening, milk, wait on table; understands the care of horses, harness, and wagons; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR Farmer, (with cottage.)—By an industrious American man; married, one child; understands all branches of farm-work, care and driving of horses, gardening, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND COOK—By a respectable Protestant man and wife, (no incumbrance;) man as coachman, vegetable gardener, &c.; will take whole charge of place; wife as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Call on or address R. A., care of Mr. Kiernan, 336 9th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of long experience; understands his duties thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's stable, No. 6 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED, PROTESTANT, one child; any gentleman requiring a first-class coachman in this City, having unexceptionable references from first-class families, may address, for two days, John, Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED, WITHOUT INcumbrance; first-class groom and coachman; understands the business in all its branches; ten years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., saddlery, No. 19 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class man, as coachman and groom; married; over twenty years' experience; is not afraid of work; understands his business thoroughly. Call at or address Coachman, No. 4 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERstands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can milk and do plain gardening; is reliable and trustworthy; good references. Address P., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man; no family; is a good groom and is a careful driver; nine years' City references. Can be seen for two days at present employer's private stable, No. 13 East 39th-st. Address G. W.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English; married, no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or to Mr. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom. Apply to his present employer, Room No. 3, No. 112 Broadway, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A respectable Protestant man; understands his business in all its branches; has twenty years' experience; can be well recommended from last place, where he served seven years; has a small family; none but first-class need apply. Address for two days F. G., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A QUIET YOUNG man to do farm-work or build fires, clean sidewalks, blacken boots, tend furnace, &c.; has done folding in a laundry. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—PARTIES DESIRING THE services of an experienced, single young man as farmer, with best City reference, will address X. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, OF long experience. Only those in want of an able man may address J. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener who thoroughly understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability, honesty and sobriety; is married, one in family. Address D. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORist and landscape gardener, German, single; is fully competent, and has had charge of green-houses and graperies; can give first-class recommendations; would like to take charge of some private place. Inquire at Nos. 695 and 743 Broadway, in flower-stores.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, small family; is thoroughly competent in all departments of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; has been five years in his present situation. Address Gardener, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO understands the business in all its branches; best of reference given. Address M. C. D., No. 67 Nassau-st., in seed-store.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as groom; understands the proper care of horses; is a good driver. Address W., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE OF MIDdle age, steady and trustworthy, where he can be useful to his employer; understands gardening, &c.; City or country. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN with good recommendations; is a good driver and groom; also can keep carriages and harness in nice order; will assist in gardening and be generally useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY an Englishman and wife, no children; can do farm-work, care and drive horses, plain gardening, &c.; wife, all branches of house-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (Protestant) in a private family; three years' excellent City reference from last employer. Call or address R. P., No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th-st., grocery-store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man in a private family; can give best of City reference as to capability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR otherwise thoroughly competent expert in every respect; middle-aged; undeniable City reference. Call or address W. Y., No. 189 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—PROTESTANT, ENGLISH, UNmarried; first-class; wages, $40; recommendations from leading City families; can be vouched for as thoroughly competent, sober, civil and obliging. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his business; two years' good reference. Address or apply to A. B., No. 172 3d-av., in store, for two days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERGYMAN, NOS. 262 AND 264 BOWERY, desires a situation for a well recommended married man; good penman, and thoroughly reliable; also for a boy of twelve to learn trade, or make himself useful.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, a young man, sixteen years of age, to take charge of stock and make himself generally useful; one acquainted with white goods and embroideries preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 3,582.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress; must be a good operator on Willcox & Gibbs' machine, and have some knowledge of dress-making. Call to-day at No. 36 East 125th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A young single man as footman; those fully understanding their duties may apply at No. 52 Front-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. APPLY by mail, with references, &c., Box No. 860 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, a tidy girl to cook, and must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 135 East 127th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A WAITERMAN; ALSO A GOOD cook; colored or German preferred. Apply at No. 18 West 50th-st.

FIFE INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 239 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CHARLES STANTON, Pres't.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, 2d Vice-Pres't.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

JAN. 1, 1873.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$6,726,047 79
Income, 1872:		
From premiums	$2,731,083 42	
From interest and rents	426,028 34	3,157,111 76
Total		$9,883,159 55
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Death Claims	$867,954 73	
Paid Matured Endowments, Dividends, Surrendered and Lapsed Policies	$1,568,650 67	
Total Paid Policy Holders	$2,436,605 60	
Dividend on Stock	7,865 00	
Commissions, Taxes, Legal and Medical Fees	257,046 58	
Rent, Furniture, Re-insurance, Stationery, and Office Expenses	67,534 32	
Salaries	50,759 45	2,819,021 88
Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$7,064,137 67
As follows:		
Real Estate—cost	$260,650 32	
Stocks and Bonds—cost	462,774 65	
Loans on Collaterals	82,008 00	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	2,465,412 38	
Cash on hand and in Bank	38,164 18	
Premium Loans	3,746,973 74	
Furniture, and all other Assets in possession	7,853 20	
Total		$7,064,137 67
Add:		
Accrued Interest and Rents	$176,342 17	
Unpaid and Deferred Premiums	607,085 14	
Commuted Commissions	188,161 12	
Due from Agents	18,590 40	
Profit on Investments	45,584 40	1,035,763 23
Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$8,099,890 90
LIABILITIES.		
Reserve on all outstanding Policies, Dec. 31, 1872, American 4½ per cent	$6,763,483 29	
Losses reported not yet due	187,914 39	
Capital Stock	100,000 00	7,051,397 68
Surplus		$1,048,493 22

RATIO OF EXPENSE (INCLUDING TAXES) TO TOTAL INCOME, 12.10.

CHARLES R. HIBBARD, Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due March 1, 1873, on the Income Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New-York.

A. V. STOUT,
Treasurer Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
FEB. 19, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 18, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE SOUTH-SIDE Railroad Company of Long Island due March 1 will be paid at the banking-house of Jacob R. Shipherd & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE ON MARCH 1, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York. ADAMS EARL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Present rate of interest *Six* per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from March 1.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from March 1, with participation in the profits.

SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.

F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st. Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of March, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays also, from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS $10,977,044 88

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

Assets $2,857,807 60 | Surplus $220,968 65

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 420 GRAND-ST.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on new deposits begins 1st of every month. Dividends in January and July. Drafts on Europe sold.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 183 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, FEB. 24, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR FOUR DIRECtors of the first class and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on SATURDAY, March 8. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M. The annual meeting of the association will be held at 3 P. M. same day and place.

W. D. STROBEL, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

ASSESSMENT.—CHOLLAR POTOSI SILver Mining Company, $5, coin, per share delinquent March 19, sale April 14, payment may be made at Agency Bank of California.

LEES & WALLER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis and Southeastern Railway.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.

For full particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ....$1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA. For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.

S. H. MELVIN, President
Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company
FEB. 26, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Bonds," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on MONDAY, March 3, for the purchase of $100,000 seven per cent. Public Park Bonds, due in 1918. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.

F. H. SCHROEDER, Controller.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINAtions bought and sold by D. H. ANTHONY, No. 41 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company.

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which these Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario, to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund. The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and low grades.

It is building for cash by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.

NO. 14 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other Atlantic Port. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage

Only $16,000 Per Mile

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
Capital, $1,000,000.

Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Receives DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES. Checks on this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

Receives TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President.
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President.
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President.

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Amos Giddings,
Abel Denison,	James M. Brown,
George H. Russell,	Alexander Ma[illegible],
William R. Breeden,	G. P. Dewey,
John Q. Hoyt,	Wm. [illegible],
William Foster, Jr.,	[illegible]

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY BONDS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, proposals will be received by WALTER C. FONDA, County Treasurer, [illegible] 1873, for the loan of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($118,000) IN BONDS OF THE COUNTY. [illegible] Walter C. Fonda, County Treasurer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VIRGIL C. TRAVER, }
GEO. E. BEATTIE, } Committee.
WALTER C. FONDA. }

LOAN OFFICES.

No. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch Office, and No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. [illegible] LINDO BROS.

No. 1,181 BROADWAY, AT E. J. MEL[illegible] watches, jewelry [illegible] money advanced [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There is said to have been great corruption practiced in reference to the Pacific Mail subsidy. If current rumors on this subject are correct, it will be useless to attempt to hide the scandal. Indeed, this is no time for "covering up" ugly revelations. Out they must come, no matter who may be injured thereby. If the Credit Mobilier affair did not make much impression on the public at first, the original accusers have only themselves to thank. They insinuated that President GRANT was implicated in it—that Speaker BLAINE had received 2,000 shares, COLFAX 2,000, and the rest of the suspected Congressmen an equal number. No wonder people refused to believe so wild a story. President GRANT and Speaker BLAINE are shown to be perfectly blameless. The truth is perhaps only beginning to come out. The Pacific Mail scandal must be thoroughly sifted. The Republican Party is the party of reform, and must strike at its own supporters if need be. Guilty men cannot be saved, no matter to which party they belong. Public life will be vastly improved by the warnings which are now being dealt out, right and left, to those who have betrayed public trusts.

It is in no spirit of vain-glory that we call the attention of our readers to this fact—the very journals and men who abused the position we have taken on the new charter, are now obliged to come over to that very position themselves. We have said that the arrangement in reference to the appointment of heads of departments—of allowing the Mayor to nominate and the Aldermen to confirm—would be likely to prove the most satisfactory in practical working. Yesterday, a somewhat erratic journal, which has hitherto loudly clamored for placing the sole power in the hands of the Mayor, and denounced every other plan as dictated by "robbers and brigands," quietly admitted that "the appointing power must be given to the Mayor with the approval of the Aldermen." Having abused THE TIMES for making this recommendation, it now deftly appropriates it—of course, without admitting that it was in the wrong before. We believe it will be found that the charter before the Assembly can be made into a very good measure by judicious amendments, the course we have always ventured to advise. It originally afforded only the *basis* of a fair charter. The more it can be improved the better for us all. But it cannot be improved by reckless abuse and denunciation.

Mr. BUTLER's line in defending AMES is that there is no precedent for the House taking cognizance of the particular offenses of which AMES is accused. This argument will make no impression upon the minds of the people. If there is no precedent for punishing a member of Congress who has been guilty of bribery, it is high time that one should be made. OAKES AMES acknowledges that he wished to place the Credit Mobilier stock in quarters where "it would be useful," and for the purpose of "making friends." There cannot be a doubt as to *his* motive, even taking his own version of it. If Congress refuses to punish him, it will merely have succeeded in sharing his disgrace.

It will also be seen that Gen. BUTLER staked his existence on the honesty of "old OAKES AMES;" attributed to him all the virtues known to mankind; boasted that AMES was the kind of man Massachusetts produced—with much more to the same effect. He added that the public were not ashamed of the transactions in connection with Credit Mobilier, but of the lies which have been told about those transactions. The latter part of the statement has some sense in it. There have been lies enough told about the affair to sink a ship. Mr. BUTLER denounced the Press for its course, and called it "a damnable engine of slander and libel." He called upon the Press to expel that member of it who had bought a stolen document. All this is sad stuff. The Press is not an elected branch of the Legislature—it has no power to "expel" anybody. It is enough for the House of Representatives to be responsible for its own honor. Mr. BUTLER may be quite sure that its honor will be sadly stained if it takes the course which he presses upon it.

A vote will be taken on the Credit Mobilier resolutions, or on some substitute for them, at 11 o'clock this morning. We wish we could assure our readers that the result will be one of which the country need not be ashamed. Certainly, the House cannot err blindly in this matter. Mr. SHELLABARGER's argument in reply to BUTLER's tirade was of a character to leave no point doubtful. The effort of the defense has, throughout, been to confuse and obscure the question at issue. Various attempts have been made, too, to make the action of the House less direct than that proposed by the committee. We hope the committee will be able to procure a square vote on their resolutions. The country will want to know who the men are that deem OAKES AMES and JAMES BROOKS proper companions for themselves in official trusts.

The Spanish Republic has received its first recognition from the Federal Council of Switzerland. Meanwhile, Portugal has received the somewhat needless assurance from several European powers that she will be protected against Spanish aggression. If Portugal has anything to fear, it is from disaffection among her own people; Spain has got her hands too full already to meddle with the affairs of her neighbor, even if the policy of FIGUERAS CASTELAR were aggressive, which it is not. The Spanish Bourbons are hatching in Paris conspiracies against the new government, and the Carlists show no disposition to be suppressed in the northern provinces. What the newly-raised battalions may effect, can only be conjectured. It is tolerably obvious that the troops already in the field are hopelessly inadequate for the suppression of the insurrection.

A very important amendment to the charter was adopted last night in the Assembly by a very narrow majority. It provides that, on the expiry of the term of the present Board of Aldermen, the members of the board shall be increased from fifteen to twenty-one. Of these, six are to be elected on a general ticket from the City at large, and the remaining fifteen are to be elected in sets of three from each of the five Senate Districts of the City. For the protection of minorities, it is provided that each voter shall be entitled to vote for but four out of the six Aldermen elected at large, and for two out of the three chosen from each Senatorial District. The candidates in each district must also be residents of the district. Beginning in 1874, a full board is, in this way, to be elected annually.

A Word With the House of Representatives.

In order to save a few Republicans, is it worth while to run the risk of ruining the Republican Party? That is a practical question which the House of Representatives would do well to consider. The tone of the debate on the Credit Mobilier report suggests the inquiry. We are totally at a loss to understand or justify the temper of the House. We are assured that not only will the resolutions of expulsion fail for want of a two-thirds vote, but that a resolution of censure would hardly obtain even a majority, if the censure included all who were implicated in this miserable business. It is even possible that a declaration of want of jurisdiction—an evasion nothing less than cowardly—would stand a fair chance of adoption. This pitiful and shameful condition of the House cannot be justly laid to the charge of the Republican Party alone. Decided and just action is impossible because Democrats join with Republicans to make it so. But the Republican party, justly or unjustly, will have to bear the responsibility. If there is evasion, it will be charged to Republican cowardice. If there is suspicion that the House is prevented by general demoralization from properly characterizing the offenses of members, it is the reputation of Republicans that will suffer. The Democrats will gain in public esteem by the attitude of Messrs. NIBLACK and MERRICK, in stern condemnation of BROOKS. But the upright position taken by Messrs. POLAND, MCCRARY, and HAWLEY will count for nothing in favor of the Republicans, unless it is sustained by the strength of the party. The gentlemen who, putting aside the proven facts and the logical inferences from them, allow their sympathies to lead them from the plain path of duty, are taking a responsibility which they can hardly now measure. They are inviting popular distrust of the Republican Party. They are destroying the power for usefulness of the great organization which has just received the Government in renewed trust from the people. They are sowing the seeds of disintegration, and they will be compelled to reap where they have sown.

This may seem a low view of the requirements of the hour. It is not so in reality. One of the gravest dangers this country was ever threatened with was the danger that hung over it a year ago—the danger that the honest sentiment of the country for pure government would be enlisted in behalf of a set of political tricksters, who cloaked evil designs under the pretense of reform. That danger is a constant one. It was averted then, partly because there was no convincing evidence developed that the Republican Party, as at that time led, was not honest, and partly because the nomination of Mr. GREELEY by the Democrats brought a new set of issues into the canvass. If there shall be another opportunity to make the Republican Party appear corrupt, we may be sure it will be eagerly seized by the same class of politicians who conspired to overthrow the party last year. The House of Representatives is presenting just such an opportunity in its treatment of the Credit Mobilier question. It is acting as if it lacked the courage to follow the men who have thrown the first stone. The evidence against BROOKS and AMES is overwhelming. It is *their own evidence.* The only possible ground for excusing them is that what they have done is not bad for Congressmen to do. The case of all Congressmen who have held Credit Mobilier stock is also plain. The stock was an improper one to hold. It created an interest in defrauding the Government. To refuse to censure the holders of that stock is to say that the Congressional standard of morals is not high enough to condemn it.

This is the view the people take of the question. If Congressmen could meet their constituents in the counting-room and on the farm for five minutes, they would realise that fact. The public believes "the thing looks ugly." If the public were mistaken, we should be glad to say so. We did not hesitate a year ago to denounce those who were trying to raise a false clamor for selfish purposes. But the public is not mistaken. It has formed deliberately a sober and sincere judgment, based on the evidence, and guided by common sense and sound morals. Such a judgment cannot be safely ignored. Gentlemen who make glowing speeches about mobs may win momentary applause from a gallery full of Washington habitués. But they sadly misinterpret the facts. There is no mob-spirit abroad. But there is a quiet feeling in the public mind that the Credit Mobilier is a bad business, and that a House which will not treat it as such is certainly cowardly, and possibly corrupt. We should be sorry to see this feeling disregarded. It is an honest feeling, and it is strongest where the Republican party is strongest. It is the feeling of that portion of the public which has supported our party in its best work. If the House deals with it dishonestly or evasively, the party will surely be crippled. It will be in danger of being not only crippled, but destroyed.

The Charter and its Critics.

To disguise partisan malice under a very thin pretense of concern for non-partisan Reform, is a trick which the New-York public has proved itself quite capable of seeing through. Amid the senseless clamor which was raised over the proposal to deprive the Mayor of what were called his "legitimate" powers, we ventured to question whether the journalistic imitators of Bombastes knew what they were talking about; and we expressed a belief that no public meeting could be got together which would indorse the doctrine of confiding to the Mayor the sole and unrestricted power of making appointments. The meeting of Tuesday fully justified this belief. The resolutions adopted simply demanded that "the power of nomination be given to the Mayor *and of confirmation to the Aldermen.*" Mr. CHOATE, in a very effective speech, condemned, as we have done, the idea that the "one-man power" had any analogy to the spirit of republican institutions. He said:

> "It has always seemed to me that the particular friends of the Mayor and the Republican Committee were equally distant from the true position in demanding, on the one side and on the other, that the entire power should be lodged, without restraint, with the Mayor alone or with the Board of Aldermen alone."

In the TIMES, of Thursday last, appeared the following:

> "The people are in favor of neither Mayor nor Aldermen being invested with absolute powers in organizing the new City Government. The legislation desired by the opponents of the charter makes the Mayor supreme; that proposed by the Assembly Committee on Cities has a tendency to make dictators of the Aldermen. Both are equally repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and out of harmony with the laws under which the chief executive of the nation and of every State in the Union performs his functions."

In spite of all the partisan outcry about an "infamous bill," "a conspiracy," "a ring of tyrants and robbers," we have held that the general intent and purport of the new charter were good. One of the resolutions adopted on Tuesday stated:

> "That while finding several important provisions in the proposed charter to condemn, we also find much in connection with it to approve."

We have pointed out to Reformers that the only way to make the charter worthy of the great object of affording the basis of an honest and economical City Government, was to stop the vague and unmeaning bluster about "Rings" and "conspiracies," and come down to practical and intelligible criticism. We have dissented from many of the recommendations adopted by the Assembly, and have never despaired of having them amended in the proper spirit. The organs of the Tammany officeholders and the Two Per Cent. Tax bill tried to convince the people that the passage of the charter "in its present form, without material alterations," was certain. Every day gives fresh proof how baseless was such an assumption. Already the objectionable clauses about the powers of the Superintendent of Police have been stricken out, as well as that which gave the Corporation Counsel the right to pocket all costs recovered by him. It only requires unity and decision in the ranks of Reformers to secure other important amendments, including, notwithstanding last night's decision, the modifications of the appointing power in the sense now recommended by the Committee of Seventy. Of course, all this is exceedingly distasteful to the self-constituted and lately-converted mouthpieces of "Reform sentiment," which means in the present case a desire to keep certain "Liberal Republicans" and Tammany office-holders in power. One paper describes this alliance by the following delicious euphemism—"magically fused by the new issues which have arisen are the Liberal Republicans and Reformed Tammany." Our readers are already pretty well informed about the kind of patriots who form the backbone of "Reformed Tammany." As to the "Liberal Republicans," they are altogether too eager to pick up any crumbs of official patronage that may be dropping just now to allow the public to forget the very unsavory composition of "that crowd."

Briefly, the public have shown no disposition to get alarmed over this "infamous bill." They find that honest and explicit criticism has already done a good deal to amend it, and they are too sensible of the danger of playing into the hands of the office-holders' lobby to allow any sweeping denunciation of the charter to endanger the prospect of stopping the many leaks of public money which exist under the unreformed departments of the City. As Prof. DWIGHT very truly observed on Tuesday evening, "the time will never come again, perhaps, when we shall have so good an opportunity to frame a good government as at the present moment." While guarding against the formation of new "Rings," let the people keep vigilant watch, lest they be cheated out of the golden opportunity by the representatives of the old Ring.

Dr. Hessel.

A case of mistaken identity, attended by peculiar hardship, has just been cleared up in London. The late shocking murder in Great Coram-street is fresh in the minds of most readers, and it was on suspicion of being guilty of that crime that the innocent person referred to has been made to suffer. Circumstances indicated that the assassin was a German, and that he had certain marked peculiarities of person and manner. Unfortunately, one Dr. HESSEL, a German gentleman who happened to be passing through London on his way to the United States at the time of the murder, answered almost exactly to the description of the criminal. Moreover, there seemed to be some doubt as to his whereabouts on the night of the crime. All this coming to the knowledge of the police, Dr. HESSEL was arrested, and subjected, it appears, to unusual indignities. For many days he was fully believed to be the murderer. The news travelled back to Kreuznach, where his aged father is a clergyman, and inflicted on the latter so grave a shock that his life is now despaired of. The singularity of the case is, that there was actually danger for a time that HESSEL would be convicted and executed for the crime. Such things have occurred before, and the probabilities tending to a repetition were for a space fearfully strong. But, happily, witnesses came forward, of their own accord, who were able to testify in HESSEL'S favor. Others came from Germany, and by proving his blameless, and, indeed, exceptionally pure and excellent life, corroborated the exculpatory evidence. Thus, at last, Dr. HESSEL has been made clear, by overwhelming proof, of the terrible accusation against him; and, after suffering tortures of the most poignant character, shared, we grieve to know, by an estimable wife and family, he has been set at liberty.

Under all the circumstances, a mere exoneration would still seem to leave Dr. HESSEL a very ill-treated, or, at all events, a most exceptionally unfortunate man. We are therefore glad to know that the hardship of the case has been taken into practical consideration by those who have had it in their power to be of tangible service. The English Government, for its part, has so far waived the usual rule as to order the reimbursement to Dr. HESSEL of all the expenses his detention and defense have cost him. English procedure does not permit the offer to an accused party, under such circumstances, of a formal declaration of his innocence; but the letter of Mr. GLADSTONE ordering the payments named is, of course, tantamount to such an instrument. Besides this, there has been a handsome subscription to the extent of over $6,000 in gold; and, still further, a beautiful silver cup has been given to Dr. HESSEL by his countrymen sojourning in London, in testimony of their respect and sympathy. More than twenty clergymen have written letters of condolence and felicitation to the accused on his confinement and liberation, and, at the German Consulate, on Feb. 10, a brilliant reception was given to Dr. HESSEL, at which there were present a great number of distinguished persons, who gathered to express their sympathy and congratulation. Dr. HESSEL, on receiving the subscription, won still further regard by requesting that a sixth of it should be at once sent to his aged father at Kreuznach, and the rest settled upon his wife; the cup, he added, being all that he cared personally to retain. On the whole, we should say that no one has ever more prosperously exemplified than Dr. HESSEL the proverb that "All's well that ends well;" and if the half of the good things said of him are true—and we have no doubt the whole of them are—we ought to rejoice that so worthy a gentleman is coming to make his future home in this country.

The Mary Celeste.

It is only within the present century that the pirate has ceased to be one of the imminent dangers of the sea. He is still found in the Malaysian archipelago and the Chinese seas, but his black flag has vanished from the Atlantic and the Pacific. His final disappearance was nearly synchronous with that of the kraken, in whom seamen of the last century had implicit faith. The sailor who now crosses the Atlantic, or coasts southward into the Gulf, is as safe from all possibility of being hailed by the "long, low, black piratical schooner" as he is from mistaking a casual kraken for some suddenly-upheaved volcanic island, and from incurring the complicated misfortunes which followed the rash attempt to picnic from his precarious back.

Not only has the lawless sea-rover become a mere legend of the past, interesting only to romantic school girls and sanguinary small boys, but that other form of piracy, the seizure of a ship by a mutinous crew is one of the rarest of crimes. The lawless and desperate character of many of the men who fill our merchant vessels is well known, and in nearly every crew of thirty men, it is safe to say that there are those who would willingly murder their officers and plunder the ship, did they see their way clear to personal profit thereby. And yet the confidence which every ship-master feels that no such attempt will be made, is well founded. Piracy is a crime against the law of nations, and the pirate can enter no port either to sell his booty, or to provide himself with provisions. There is, therefore, nothing to be gained and everything to be lost by the plunderer even of a treasure ship, by her mutinous crew. They are compelled to abandon the ship as a conclusive witness against them, while if they take to the boats, and thus gain the shore, suspicion is instantly excited by the fact that their officers are missing. Mutiny, therefore, is usually confined to a refusal to work, or in rare instances, to an assault upon a particularly obnoxious officer, and the seizure of a vessel is no longer regarded as one of the perils of the deep.

And yet it is now announced that a New-England vessel, the brig *Mary Celeste,* of Marion, Mass., was seized by pirates in the middle of the Atlantic during the Fall of 1872. The brig was fallen in with by a British vessel last November in good condition, and yet entirely deserted. She had sailed some weeks previously from Boston for Genoa, the Captain having his wife and child on board. That she was deserted is alone sufficient evidence that her commander had been foully dealt with, for, had he voluntarily abandoned her in order to defraud the underwriters, he would certainly have taken the precaution to sink or destroy her. Other evidence, however, was not wanting that a great crime had been committed. The cabin was in a disordered condition, and had evidently been ransacked by hasty plunderers. A sword was found having marks of blood upon its blade, and a deep cut, made by the same weapon, appeared on the rail. The conclusion seems inevitable that the crew had mutinied; that after a fierce struggle they had seized the brig, murdered the Captain, his wife, and probably the subordinate officers, and taken to the boats. No cause can be assigned for the tragedy, for the vessel was loaded exclusively with alcohol, and the few trinkets of the Captain's wife could hardly have tempted a whole crew to murder. Nevertheless, there can hardly be a doubt that the boats which were missing when the abandoned *Mary Celeste* was found, had left her side bearing a company of brutal cut-throats, for whom every civilized nation has a gallows in waiting.

It is thought that the pirates would have shaped their course toward the Azores. No report of their landing has, however, been received, and it is quite possible that they have fallen victims to the vengeance of the elements, or that, ignorant of navigation, they have lost their way, and perished miserably of exposure and starvation. The Vice-Admiralty Court of Gibraltar is to investigate the matter, and ship-masters have been requested to keep a lookout for the missing boats. Probably they will never be found, but the fate of the *Mary Celeste* remains to remind us that piracy is not yet obsolete even on the Atlantic, and that the doom of those who, in by-gone years, were made to walk the plank may have been repeated in the person of a Yankee Captain and his delicate wife.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Civil Service Board of Examiners for the Appraiser's Department of the Custom House at this port, have given notice that on Tuesday, March 4, a public written competitive examination will be held, to fill a vacancy now existing in that department, of Assistant Appraiser of the Fourth Division—known as the Linen Division; and that all applicants found eligible can compete for the said vacancy. The class of goods examined in the Fourth Division mainly embraces manufactures of cotton, flax, grass, jute, hemp, and gutta-percha.

When a custom once becomes firmly established, it is nearly impossible to suddenly break it up. So it is with the custom which has long prevailed among pedestrians, of walking on a railway track, and stepping out of the way of a train approaching on one track, directly in the way of another train on the other track. This feat is one which is extremely easy of performance, but except to those wishing to commit suicide, it is nearly always a very unsatisfactory one. Two men tried it the other day, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and must have been disagreeably astonished by the suddenness with which an unexpected train proceeded to dissect them. So many men have been killed in precisely the same way, that every one knows the danger of stepping on to a railway track without looking to see if a train is approaching. The practice has attained the dignity of a custom in some parts of the country, and warning and remonstrance seem to be of no avail against it.

During the past few months it appears that hundreds of cattle have died of pleuro-pneumonia in two counties of New-Jersey—Essex and Union—and that the disease still rages with fatal effect. The dairymen residing within a distance of five miles of Newark, according to the *Advertiser,* of that city, have lost more than three-fourths of their milch cows, and are yet in danger of losing the whole number. The State Agricultural Society has now taken the subject in hand, apparently for the first time, and the people of Newark, probably for the first time also, learn that they have consumed the flesh of some six hundred diseased cows since April last. The State law provides a penalty of $100 for dealing in meat of this kind; but so far the prosecutions have been very few. In order not to alarm the wealthy classes, the *Advertiser* suggests that the traffic in diseased beef has been confined exclusively to "Stumptown," that portion of Newark which is occupied by the poor. Nothing is said about the failure of the Sanitary Committee to attend to its duty, although there can be little doubt that the responsibility for such a state of things rests entirely with that body.

The value put by epicures upon particular varieties of fish, seems to depend in a great degree upon their costliness. Thus, the sturgeon, which along the Hudson is used exclusively as a fertilizer, is regarded in Europe as a dish fit only for a King—merely because the fish is rare, and hence brings a very high price. It is not impossible that the common herring is about to rise in further estimation for a similar reason. During the present season, it has been unprecedentedly scarce on the coast of Scotland, and has commanded prices that the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls enormous. If the scarcity should continue, and the price of herring steadily rise, a time will come when a broiled herring will be beyond the means of any one but a millionaire. We shall then be told of the extravagance of some dissipated young Duke, in breakfasting daily upon herring, and shall read of the reckless prodigal who carries salt herring in his pocket on the Derby day, and ostentatiously lunches thereupon in the presence of astonished and admiring multitudes.

There appears to be an indisposition on the part of our Police Justices to punish persons charged with cock-fighting—a disgusting sport, now more frequently indulged in than ever. What can be expected, however, from men who have been promoted from the Sixth Ward grog-shops and the Fourth Ward rat-pits to places on the seat of justice?

Notwithstanding the fact that we have nearly fulfilled all our obligations under the Treaty of Washington, there remains one source of complaint on the part of Englishmen, which it would be to the interest of our mercantile community to have attended to before the Summer months set in—and that is, the tardiness with which the American mails are dispatched to England. The correspondence between the two countries is simply enormous, and it is no excuse to say that only one of the lines is composed of slow steamers. Mr. CRESWELL should understand that in this age of steam and electricity such a word as "slow" should not be officially patronized.

It is to be feared that matters at Ward's Island are in a worse state than is generally supposed to be the case. Crimes have been committed there which for a year past have engrossed the attention of the authorities, and now we hear from a special committee, appointed by the Emigration Commissioners, that affairs on the island are in a totally disorganized state. It is about time that our island institutions should be made to feel the effect of reform.

Would it not be well for the Police Commissioners to use the unexpended balance of the appropriation for street-cleaning for 1872, and order a little additional work on the up-town cross-streets? Considering the severity of the weather, no fault can be found with the condition of our leading thoroughfares; but the side streets are in a horrible state. The sum of $225,000, which stands to the credit of the Street-cleaning Bureau on the Controller's books, for moneys not expended during the past year, would go far, in addition to the regular expenditure, in restoring our streets to a decent condition.

Sensational Pathology.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Tribune,* in its search for "fresh fields and pastures new," has got hold of a physician who, having no regard for the obligation of secrecy imposed upon him by an honorable profession, does not hesitate to disclose the symptoms, and even the name and profession, of an unfortunate man who was lately the subject of a chemical lecture at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. This physician, evidently more anxious for notoriety than for the advancement of science, has minutely described the disease known as progressive muscular atrophy, and concludes his account with the statement, made with the utmost *sang froid,* that the patient in question "may live for one year, perhaps two, but not longer." Certainly, if the poor fellow reads the *Tribune,* he must have felt an additional pang when his eye came across this cruel recital, and he found as the climax that his lease of life was limited to two years at most.

Dr. Cross probably occupies some subordinate position about the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. If this is the case, we submit that his superiors should give him a little attention. Patients with interesting diseases are, when unable to pay for the best medical advice, often willing to allow themselves to be lectured upon for the benefit of incipient doctors. There is no objection to this. On the contrary, the results are in the highest degree beneficial to science and humanity. But if their names, their occupations, and their agonies are to be held up by any portion of the daily Press for the satisfaction of a morbid appetite for the horrible, we presume they will seek institutions where silence is more strictly observed on these points.

As to the account of the disease which the *Tribune* publishes with so much *gusto,* it is evidently taken almost verbatim from a recent treatise on diseases of the nervous system, in which this very case is cited. It therefore does not even possess the sensational merit of novelty.

But the *Tribune* has "struck a lead," as they say in the mining regions. Progressive muscular atrophy is only the first fruit. "Softening of the brain" would do well for its next essay, and cases of it would not be difficult to find about its own premises. Then a few remarks on "hydrophobia," also illustrated by cases, would not be amiss, and the series might end with a dissertation on "athetosis," which, we believe, is an affection in which it is impossible to maintain a fixed position. Of this disease there is not in the whole range of medical literature a more notable and typical example than the *Tribune* itself.

TWO OBSERVERS.

Notes of Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The series of twelve representations of Italian opera, with Mme. Lucca and the remainder of Mr. Maretzek's artists, will be commenced at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. "La Favorita" is to be given, with modifications in the distribution which deserve notice. The new cast has been arranged as follows:

Leonora..........Mme. Lucca
Fernando..........Signor Vizzani
Alphonso..........Signor Sparapani
Baldassare..........M. Jamet

FRENCH RECITATIONS.

By reference to an advertisement, it will be seen that M. Favarger intends beginning, at an early day, a course of recitations in the French language. Admirers of the literature of France, as well as students, are likely to greet this intelligence with pleasure; and we hope that proper encouragement will enable M. Favarger to enter upon the promised entertainments as speedily as possible.

PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson departed yesterday afternoon for St. Louis. She will revisit New-York in April, but will not appear at Booth's until May 16, when "Amy Robsart" is to be produced in a style of great magnificence.

James E. English Nominated for Congress by the Connecticut Democrats.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 26.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District to-day nominated James E. English, of New-Haven, for Congress, he receiving 70 out of 103 votes; Julius Hotchkiss, of Middletown, 26, and James Gallagher 3 votes. There was a spirited contest over the rival delegates from New-Haven. Both were admitted with the privilege of half a vote for each delegate. The delegation representing James Gallagher voted, but the other delegation declined to act in the convention without full recognition.

ALBANY.

Debate on the Charter in the Assembly Committee of the Whole—The Appointing Power.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

No field day in a legislative body ever opened more tamely than this in the Assembly. When the House opened at 10½ o'clock, the galleries were nearly empty and the seats on the floor were not more than half filled.

As soon as the journal was read the House went into Committee of the Whole on the charter, with Mr. Lynde, of St. Lawrence, in the chair, and Speaker Cornell made a motion that the bill be read through and amendments generally be then considered. He frankly stated that his object was to cut off amendments by sections, and thus put it out of the power of the minority to waste the time of the House by factious opposition, as they had done on the prior occasion. The motion required a two-thirds vote to be adopted, and a rising vote being taken, 88 voted in the affirmative, and nobody rising in the negative, it was declared carried. The reading of the bill then commenced, Mr. O'Donnell, the Clerk, taking the first turn at it, and being relieved at short intervals by his assistants, Mr. Allen, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Fargo. It was noticeable throughout the reading that not more than a dozen members paid the slightest attention to it, and not more than half that number followed the reading through. The great majority of the members knew no more what was in the bill after the reading was concluded than they had before, and long before it was over everybody was heartily tired of the performance. The reading began at 10:40, and was not concluded until 12¾, thus occupying two hours and five minutes. As soon as it was finished the Chairman announced that amendments generally were in order.

Mr. Opdyke then rose and moved to amend by striking out the sixty-eighth section, which gave the Superintendent of Police the power of transfer, and section 69, which gave him the exclusive control of the detective force, and, without any debate, the motion was carried, and the sections were expunged without a dissenting voice. Mr. Herring then moved to amend by striking out the Pell amendment, forbidding sectarian appropriation, and proceeded to argue in support of giving aid to religious schools from the public treasury, and denounced the amendment as unwise, unjust, and, in a partisan sense, suicidal. Mr. Crawford followed in defense of the amendment, and being a Methodist clergyman, his remarks upon this question were listened to with attention by the House. He made a strong argument in favor of withholding public money from all religious schools and charities, but during his speech he was subjected to an unpleasant interruption from Mr. Costello, of Oneida, who asked him whether the scholars at the school at Cazenovia were not required to submit to the tenets of the Methodist Church. Mr. Crawford replied in the negative, and Mr. Costello then said that he knew such to be the fact, as his own child had been expelled from the school for refusing to submit to these tenets. Mr. Crawford answered that if this had been done by the trustees he would insist on all public aid being withheld from the school. Mr. Herring replied at length to Mr. Crawford, and the latter again spoke, the two going over the whole ground and giving the arguments on both sides, which are familiar to the public. Mr. Pell spoke briefly in favor of his amendment, saying its chief object was to prevent the appropriation of public property to religious corporations, and urged its necessity by stating the fact that some years ago the Common Council had ceded lots on Fifth-avenue worth millions of dollars for a church in consideration of one dollar. The debate had now lasted some time, and the House was wearied into a vote upon the motion of Mr. Herring to strike out, which was defeated by a very large vote, as it received only 30 votes in its favor, and these almost exclusively Democrats. Mr. Opdyke then made a motion, which was adopted, to amend by making the Pell amendment a separate section, after which, on motion of Speaker Cornell, the committee rose and reported progress on the bill. After getting into the House, Mr. Pierson moved to meet at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for the further consideration of the bill, and Mr. Smith Weed moved to amend by making the time 7½ o'clock. A discussion then ensued upon the amount of time and labor which had been spent on the bill, and the probability that nothing else would receive attention until it was disposed of. The members were, however, wearied out, and many of them had committee meetings to attend in the afternoon, and finally the motion for an evening session was adopted by the close vote of 56 to 52.

There was very little developed in the four hours' session of the morning to indicate the present temper of the House upon the charter, or to indicate when it can be brought to a vote. It was noticed that the Democrats took no part in the discussion, and therefore they cannot be accused of consuming the time; but as all the talk was upon the sectarian clause, their course could not be taken as indicating their future conduct. It was apparent from the current of conversation going on in the House, however, that the great body of the Republicans are resolved to keep at this charter until it is finally disposed of in some way. Efforts will be made, which will receive some Republican support, to change the appointing power so as to give to the Mayor the power of nominating, and to the Aldermen that of confirmation, and also to increase the number of Aldermen to twenty-one, and provide for their election by Assembly Districts. The point of the Department of Public Works being placed under one Commissioner against which the resolutions of the Seventy are so decided, has not attracted much attention, and does not appear to be very important to anybody; it is, at least, certain that it has excited no comment, one way or the other. Some of the suggestions made in the resolutions of the Seventy will receive favorable consideration. Everybody in the Lower House is getting thoroughly wearied of the charter, and if the debate is protracted much longer will vote for almost anything to get it out of the way, but they will not surrender what they believe to be its vital points. Upon minor matters nobody is stubborn, and when anyone can show an improvement of this kind it will be readily accepted. But in some shape the bill will speedily pass.

THE GAMBLING ACT.

The bill for the more effectual suppression of gambling passed its third reading in the Senate this morning, with a partial renewal of the humorous debate which took place on it in Committee of the Whole, last evening. The bill, it seems, was drawn up at the instance of Mr. O'Brien, who requested Mr. Chatfield to introduce it. The latter is known to be an "exhorter" in the Methodist Church, and a gentleman who probably knew less of cards or gambling machinery than of Hebrew. Of course, the Senate could not let slip so good an opportunity for a joke, so, led off by Mr. Lord, Senator after Senator rose, and, [illegible] gravely professing that without some [illegible] on the [illegible] of the bill, they could not vote for it, the unlucky Chatfield was successively called on to explain what "faro" was, (Mr. Lord pronounced it [illegible]) what were the duties of a "look-out," what a "banking" game consisted of, &c., &c. After making one or two vain attempts to reply, and evoking roars of laughter, among which Mr. O'Brien's voice was the loudest, Rev. Mr. Chatfield sat down, and defied his tormentors in grim silence. When they had carried the joke far enough, the bill was reported, and this morning was sent to receive its fate at the hands of the Assembly.

WARMING AND VENTILATING THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The bill for heating and ventilating the Assembly Chamber was reported from the Senate Finance Committee this morning, and, by consent, was at once considered in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Murphy, the bill was amended so as to apply to the whole Capitol building, and the appropriation made $10,000 instead of $8,000. The chance for a "job" in the bill has been killed by giving the State Control-her sole power to decide in what manner the object of the bill shall be effected. Some interesting statements were made in the course of the debate on the way successive contractors and others have attempted to "improve" the heating and ventilation of the chamber, each at an extravagant cost to the State; and so entirely successful have these efforts been that it is now generally acknowledged the chamber is both heated and ventilated by the worst system which ingenuity could devise. Mr. Lord dryly observed that he favored this bill, as he had got in the habit of voting for it. He recognized in it an old friend, whose face had met him regularly every year since he had been at Albany, and he confidently expected to meet it for many years to come. He thought, however, that it was in better shape this time than he had hitherto known it, and he would therefore vote for the bill, fully expecting to be called on to do the same next year. With this indorsement the bill was passed.

Mr. Tiemann introduced a bill, this morning, to amend the Excise law so as to transfer the powers of the present excise commissioners to the commissioners of police, and to appropriate the money derived from licenses, &c., to the sinking fund, instead of distributing it, as is now done. Mr. James Wood, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill legalizing contracts for advertisements made with newspapers which are dated and published on Sunday; and Mr. Weissmann introduced a bill providing for the settlement of certain newspaper claims against the City of New-York, and for a full discharge of all such claims against the City. These were the only bills of general interest presented in the Senate this morning.

EVENING SESSION ON THE CHARTER.

When the House assembled this evening, Mr. Prince gave notice that he would to-morrow move to suspend rule 29, in order to move a resolution to limit future debate on the New-York charter to five minute speeches. Mr. Lynde was again called to the chair, and the House being again in Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. G. Cornell offered an amendment to the third section, providing for twenty-one Aldermen, six to be elected on a general ticket, and three on each Senatorial ticket. Mr. Cornell said a few words in support of the amendment, and Mr. Peter Wood then bellowed against the charter in general, saying it was a perpetuation of the charters of 1870, and deprived New-York of a Republican government. Mr. Lewis offered an amendment providing for minority representation. Mr. Weed followed, then Mr. Crary, and the House drifted back into precisely the same discussion concerning the Aldermen which consumed so much time and seriously taxed the patience of the House. Mr. Opdyke spoke briefly to the amendment of Mr. Lewis, doubting the constitutionality of cumulative voting, and it was then voted down. Mr. Babcock, of Niagara, then offered an amendment to that of Mr. E. G. Cornell, differing only in legislating the present Aldermen out of office at the end of the present year, and that only two out of the three Aldermen should be voted for by any one voter. Mr. Opdyke did not doubt that the Legislature had power to legislate out of office the present Aldermen, but he much doubted the expediency of doing it. The constitutional question was, however, again raised by Mr. Dexter, and the discussion on it continued for some time, taking a very wide range, and gradually settling down again on the legality of minority representation. Mr. Maguire maintained the constitutionality of the proposed amendment, and quoted a case in which the principle was so held by the Court in Mr. Dexter's own county. Mr. Prince also spoke strongly in favor of minority representation, and expressed his desire to see it ingrafted in the charter. The debate continued for some time, with no other result than showing how much can be said by some members on the matters which they have only slightly considered, and how much time it takes others who are thoroughly acquainted with them to clear away the erroneous ideas advanced.

To shorten the discussion, Mr. C. G. Cornell accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Babcock, whereupon Mr. Opdyke moved an amendment to the amendment, but it being represented that it would defeat the original, he withdrew it. The vote on Mr. Cornell's amendment was then taken, and it was carried by a majority of three.

Scarcely had the vote been announced when Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, was on his feet with a substitute for the much contested twenty-fifth section, providing for nominations by the Mayor and confirmation by the Aldermen, being the original section, with the provision omitted, by which the Mayor and President of the Aldermen make appointments in case of a disagreement between the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Mr. Lincoln made a speech in favor of his substitute, which aroused Mr. Husted to speak somewhat plainly on political subjects, saying that he was pained to find Republicans on the floor following the will-o'-the-wisp of the appointing power held before them by the Democrats, and that he thought that something was due to party allegiance. He had, therefore, for himself, deferred to the wish of the Republican members from New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Sterling G. Hodley, to be State Assessor; W. L. B. Steers, of Kings County, as Commissioner of Quarantine, and Kilbourne Knox, of New-York, as Commissary-General.

Mr. Clark said a few words in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's proposition, and then Mr. Batcheller made a speech, in which he spoke even plainer than Mr. Husted. He said the appointing power was the vital point in the charter, and he should vote for the section as it stands, and not for the Lincoln proposition. He believed that the Republicans, being responsible for the government of the City of New-York, they should take the patronage. This is, in fact, a party question, and it is the duty of Republicans to take patronage of the City into their own hands. He did not believe Mayor Havemeyer could be trusted, and he thought the party made a mistake in nominating and electing him as they had. Mr. Batcheller spoke to this effect at length, and with great effect. He was followed by Mr. Pierson in the same vein in one of the best efforts he has made this Winter. He also said that this is solely a question of political patronage, and Speaker Cornell spoke with more vigor than he has ever before displayed, and as reference had been made to the meeting last night, he said the Republicans had been fighting the battle of Reform a whole year, and had met the bludgeons and pistols of Tammany at Syracuse.

The Democratic hopes of a split in the Republican ranks had been greatly strengthened by the speeches of Husted, Batcheller, Pierson, and Cornell, but they were utterly destroyed by a few words from Mr. Rose, of St. Lawrence, known as "Honest Rose." Referring to the remarks which had been made, that the Opdyke substitute had been agreed upon, and was desired by all the Republican members from the City, he said that fact would control his action, and he should therefore vote against the motion of Mr. Lincoln.

One Democrat, at least, then lost his temper, as shortly afterward Beebe, of Sullivan, addressed the House in a bullying manner, and having consumed more time than any other member, fiercely shouted out that he was not to be hectored. The debate dragged on some time longer and then there was a general cry of question. The vote being put, only thirty-nine rose in support of Mr. Lincoln, and the whole body of the Republicans rising in opposition they were not counted, and the motion was declared evidently lost. Thus, for a second time, the Assembly has declared against putting the appointing power in the hands of Mayor Havemeyer.

Mr. Lincoln moved to amend so that costs collected by the Corporation Counsel shall be paid into the City Treasury, instead of going to swell his salary, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice. Mr. Husted then moved to amend by adding to section 48 the words "any person making a complaint that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed, may be required to make oath or affirmation thereto, and for this purpose the inspectors, captains, and sergeants of police shall have the power to administer oaths." The motion was carried unanimously, and Speaker Cornell then moved that the committee rise, report progress on the bill and ask leave to sit again, which was carried.

In the House, Mr. Herring moved to disagree from the report of Committee, and order the bill to a third reading. Instantly it appeared that the Democrats had not exhausted their stock of amendments. Mr. Weed promptly appeared with a full supply; but it is only just to say that those he mentioned were verbal, and seemed necessary. Mr. Blumenthal also wanted to amend further, and Mr. Batcheller thought he had discovered a job in the water-meter section, but upon inquiry announced that he was mistaken and that he had no further amendments.

Finally, and at 11 o'clock, the vote was taken on the motion to order the bill to a third reading, and it was defeated by 47 to 53, several of the Republicans who voted in the negative explaining that they did so to allow all desired discussion of the charter. Mr. Pierson then moved that the bill be made a special order for to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., which was carried by a two-thirds vote, as required by the rules, and at last, at 11:10, the House adjourned, after the most exhaustive and exciting session of the year.

During the whole time of the debate the Chamber was densely crowded, and the most intense interest was manifested in the scene. The speech of Husted declaring the charter a party measure, followed by those of Batcheller, Pierson, and Speaker Cornell to the same effect, cleared the atmosphere wonderfully. There is now no longer any reason to doubt that the bill will pass the Assembly to-morrow, and there is general rejoicing among the Republicans to-night. The bill will probably be discussed two hours to-morrow, some amendments of no great importance be made, and it will then be passed by nearly the solid Republican vote.

The amendment of Mr. Babcock is considered as improving the bill very materially, and, as passed, is as follows:

> The Board of Aldermen now in office shall hold office until the first Monday of January, 1875.
>
> There shall be twenty-one aldermen elected at the general State election which occurs in the year 1874, three of whom shall be elected in each Senate District of the City, and shall be residents of the district in which they are elected; but no voter shall vote for more than two of said aldermen.
>
> There shall also be elected six aldermen at large, to be voted for on a separate ballot; but no voter shall vote for more than four of the said aldermen at large.
>
> The members of the Board of Aldermen shall hold office for the space of one year, and shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, at noon.
>
> Annually thereafter, at the General State Election, there shall be elected a full Board of Aldermen as hereinbefore provided.

To-morrow will see the end of this long, earnest contest, and this fact adds to the hilarity with which the close of to-night's work was greeted.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Annual Reunion of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians.

The Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia College, enjoyed an annual reunion at Delmonico's, last evening, at which over 100 gentlemen were present. Previous to the banquet the usual yearly business meeting was held, and the following officers chosen:

President, C. R. Agnew; Vice-President, Robert A. Barry; Secretary, Frederick A. Burrall; Assistant Secretary, George Bayles; Treasurer, T. M. Cheeseman; Committee on Prize Essays, G. A. Peters, Governeur M. Smith, Ellsworth Elliott.

A long list of Chancellors was also chosen, headed by Gurdon Buck, of this City. The annual prize of $250 for the best essay was awarded by the committee to Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of the New-York College. It was on the subject of the effects of high atmospheric pressure, including the caisson disease.

The company sat down to dinner at 6 o'clock —Dr. E. R. Agnew, President of the association, presiding. Among those present were the following gentlemen: Dr. Calvin Ellis, Dean of Harvard Medical College; Rev. Dr. William Adams, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. A. C. Post, Dr. Edward Delafield, Dr. Yale, Dr. Leaming, Prof. T. G. Thomas, M. D.; Dr. F. N. Otis, Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer; Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Health Officer.

When the edibles had been disposed of, Dr. Agnew rose to propose the first toast: "Our Alma Mater; may her children show their appreciation of her teachings by aiding her in every effort to advance and perfect the cause of medical education." This was received with three cheers, and Prof. T. G. Thomas, of the college, was called on to respond.

The second toast was "The Medical Colleges: The springs from which waters of healing are borne to the remotest parts of our wide country." It was responded to by Dr. Calvin Ellis, of Harvard Medical College.

Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Fordyce Barker, of Bellevue Hospital, also responded to this toast.

Several other toasts were offered, and duly responded to, and the company separated at a late hour. Letters were read from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. George William Curtis, and others.

Ash Wednesday—Its Observance in the Different Churches.

Yesterday (Ash Wednesday) ushered in the penitential season of Lent. The forty days of fasting, abstinence, and mortification which follow are in commemoration of the Savior's fast in the wilderness, whither he had retired to prepare himself for the final consummation of his mission. The early churches enjoined the most stringent observance of the period by fasting and praying. The ceremony observed by the Roman Catholics, yesterday, of placing ashes on the forehead, is all that remains of the "sackcloth and ashes." The ashes are now used as a symbol of repentance and mortality, and the clergyman in marking the recipient reminds him of his first beginning and last ending. The fasting is not now rigidly observed, and in many European countries has fallen into disuse. In the Episcopal churches, yesterday, appropriate services were held and the lessons for the day read. A full choral service was held in Trinity Church. The lessons were read by Rev. Dr. McKean, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, British Columbia. Dr. Dix preached. In the Catholic churches, all over the City, crowds assembled from an early hour to receive on their foreheads the consecrated ashes.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral the day was not celebrated by any special services. Rev. Father Kearney, in a few remarks, called the attention of his congregation to the season of Lent and the day which ushers it in. In closing he gave them some instructions as to the manner in which they should observe the season. A number of people were then marked on their foreheads with ashes consecrated on last Palm Sunday.

In Brooklyn the day was more generally observed.

In the Episcopal churches services were opened at 11 o'clock.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, the services were the same as usual on Ash Wednesdays, the music and exercises being the "Processional No. 58," the "Venite," and the "Benedicite."

At St. Ann's Church, Rev. Dr. Schenck, the exercises by the choir comprised the Gregorian Chaunts, "Blessed is He," &c., the "Benedictus," and the hymn "Forty Days and Forty Nights."

At Grace Church, Rev. B. H. Paddock, there was a large congregation, and the services were more than usually solemn. The choir sang Nos. 207, 30, and 60 Cathedral Chaunts, the 48th and 307th hymns, and the "Gloria Tibi."

The Lenten services in all the Catholic churches commenced at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At the Cathedral, in Jay-street, mass was celebrated by Bishop Loughlin. The blessing of the ashes was gone through before mass. This ceremony over, the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Fathers Keiley and O'Hara, placed the ashes on the foreheads of those presenting themselves at the altar.

Similar services took place in all the Roman Catholic churches, which were crowded up to noon by their respective congregations.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College gave a dinner last evening at the Mott Memorial Rooms, No. 64 Madison-avenue, to the students who have attended the class of 1872-73. About 200 were present. Previous to the dinner a meeting of the Alumni Association of the College took place, and the following officers were elected: President, Prof. N. T. Lusk; Vice-Presidents, Dr. T. R. Pooley and Dr. F. H. Bosworth; Treasurer, Dr. Henry Raphael; Historian, Dr. T. A. Castle. Among the Faculty present were Profs. Flint, Sr. and Jr., Alexander B. Mott, Hammond, W. H. Van Buren, Doremus, Hamilton, Crosby, Janeway, Lusk, Dr. Hiram A. Poolar and others. The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the College will take place at the Academy of Music this evening, when 167 diplomas will be presented to graduates.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

A Summary of the International Diplomatic Correspondence—The Terms of Peace and Their Durability.

From the London Times, Feb. 13.

We publish this morning the correspondence on the affairs of Central Asia, respecting which so much interest has recently been awakened. It must be eminently satisfactory to the country that it closes with a complete concession on the part of the Russian Government of the immediate point in dispute, and that this concession is made in terms which materially enhance its value. The only divergence between the views of the two Governments which it was the object of the correspondence to remove, related to the frontiers of Afghanistan. It was agreed between them that those frontiers stretched up to the Oxus on the north, from a post named Khoja Saleh on the west, to the junction of the Kotchka River with the Oxus on the east. But beyond, on the north-east, the two principalities of Badakshan and Wakhan separate Afghanistan proper from Bokhara, Kokand, and Kashgar. The British Government proposed that these territories should be recognized as "fully belonging to the Ameer of Afghanistan." The Russian Government, on the contrary, maintained that though the Ameer exerted over them considerable control, based on his position as a neighbor and the superiority of his forces, there was nothing to prove that he possessed a "real and uncontested sovereign power over them." Lord Granville replied that the exercise of this power was only in abeyance, and that the Ameer had simply consented "experimentally" to allow these dependencies a certain local freedom. Upon this Prince Gortchakoff gracefully declines all further argument on the subject. "Considering," he says, "the difficulty experienced in establishing the facts in all their details in those distant parts, considering the greater facilities which the British Government possesses for collecting precise data, and above all considering our wish not to give to this question of detail greater importance than is due to it, we do not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England." It must be owned there could not be a more courteous concession. The Russian Government had taken great trouble to obtain independent information respecting the boundaries in question, and their conclusions differed from our own. But they give us credit for acting in a perfectly friendly spirit, and for entertaining no secondary designs; they think it possible our connection with Afghanistan may afford us better means of information than they possess, and they at once accept our proposal. Such prompt and full concession fully bears out Count Schouvaloff's assurances that the Emperor was of opinion the question in dispute "should not be a cause of difference between the two countries, and that the Emperor was determined it should not be so." It well deserves to be accepted as "a fresh proof of the value which our august Master attaches to the maintenance and consolidation of the most friendly relations with the Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

So far, then, as this correspondence shows, the only question at issue between the Governments of England and Russia seems now to have been decided. The Russian Government has yielded all we asked, and no difference remains. But, after this first feeling of satisfaction, the public can hardly fail to ask a further question, which the correspondence does not enable us to answer with equal completeness. The Northern frontiers of Afghanistan are mutually agreed upon. But what is the importance to us of determining the Northern boundaries of Afghanistan? So far as the correspondence itself goes, some surprise may be felt at the slightness of the cause which gave rise to so much excitement in the Autumn. It is some satisfaction to find that our Government have not, after all, been devising any novel scheme of political interference in Central Asia. No new circumstances had arisen to call for their interposition; no fresh policy has been initiated. Lord Granville has simply expedited the completion on a point of detail of a long pending negotiation. For that negotiation it appears that the late Lord Clarendon was primarily responsible, and that the two Governments had for some time been agreed on the relations they ought to maintain in Central Asia. The point accordingly, of most interest is not what Lord Granville has done in this particular, which appears perfectly satisfactory and successful; it is what the English nation is already pledged to through the policy of previous foreign Ministers. On this point the correspondence only gives us indirect information; but that is of the highest interest. Prince Gortchakoff, in replying to Lord Granville's first letter, recapitulates the various phases of the negotiation between the two cabinets. The two Governments, he says, were alike desirous to forestall any cause of disagreement between them in Central Asia. They wished to establish such a state of things as would secure peace in those countries, and consolidate the relations of friendship between themselves. "They had consequently come to an agreement that it was expedient to have a certain 'intermediary' zone, for the purpose of preserving their respective possessions from immediate contact." They agreed that Afghanistan was fitted to supply the neutral ground thus desired, and it is for this purpose it became important to determine the exact boundaries of that State. Now, we find no definite statement to a similar purport in Lord Granville's dispatches. He confines himself almost entirely to the special point under discussion, and it is possible, therefore, that Prince Gortchakoff's statement might need some qualification in order to convey precisely the English point of view. But, at the same time, after receiving the Prince's dispatch, Lord Granville stated to Count Schouvaloff that "the only point of difference which now remained concerned Badakshan and Wakhan," and in his formal answer to the Russian dispatch he takes no exception whatever to the Prince's recapitulation. It would, however, be extremely interesting to have before us the original correspondence between the two Governments, and the papers now before us do, in fact, simply excite a desire for more. The particular boundaries of Afghanistan are, as the Russian Government point out, a mere question of detail. But the previous agreement which has given occasion for determining them is a question of principle of the highest importance. We cannot understand too clearly what is meant by "an intermediary zone," by which the respective possessions of the two countries are to be preserved from immediate contact. Is it implied, as we argued the other day, that the determination of such a zone precludes us from all interference beyond it, and involves a pledge to Russia that we will not obstruct her proceedings in any way so long as she does not cross the northern boundary of Afghanistan? Are we to be understood, in short, as having practically partitioned Asia, and consigned the whole region beyond Afghanistan to Russia? We do not say that this is the meaning of the agreement, for we have not sufficient means of judging. But it seems possible the Russians might interpret it in that sense, and such an interpretation might be very inconvenient for us. The public may reasonably expect, therefore, that by the production of the previous correspondence we may be informed on this point, and may be afforded the means of distinctly understanding the nature of the engagement to which we are pledged.

There is one point, however, on which an engagement is expressly undertaken by our Government, and it does not tend to lessen our anxiety to know the whole. The Russians seem to be enamored of intermediary zones. Afghanistan is be an intermediary zone between their Empire and our own; but they also thought an intermediary zone between Afghanistan itself and the northern Khanates would be desirable. Badakshan and Wakhan would, they thought, furnish such a zone, and for this reason, if for no other, they did not desire them to be recognized as part of the territories of the Ameer. If his sovereign rights were acknowledged, he would at once be in direct contact with Bokhara, and he might be willing to attempt a further extension of his conquests. Lord Granville's principal reply is that the British Government will do their best to deter the Ameer from any such aggression. The Indian Government, he says, have been able by their advice to restrain the Ameer from an aggressive policy, because they have been able to assure him that the integrity of his territory would be respected by the Powers beyond his frontier which are amenable to the influence of Russia, and they believe "similar results would follow on the like recommendations." If the Russians concede the boundaries the Ameer claims, Her Majesty's Government undertake to impress upon him "in the strongest terms" his obligation to abstain from any aggression. Prince Gortchakoff, in his final letter, takes express note of this engagement. His Government, he says, are the more inclined to the courtesy they display "as the English Government engages to use all its influence with Shere Ali in order to induce him to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well as to insist on his giving up all measures of aggression or further conquest." This influence is indisputable. It is based not only on the material and moral ascendency of England, but also on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is indebted to her. Such being the case, we see in this assurance a real guarantee for the maintenance of peace." It would seem, therefore, that we are pledged in a manner somewhat difficult of definition to insure the good behavior of the ruler of Afghanistan toward his Northern neighbors, whether the Khan of Bokhara or the Emperor of Russia. We by no means condemn such an engagement. It may be fully justified by explanation. But we think it will be felt that such explanation is needed. An astute Eastern sovereign, knowing that we were responsible in any degree for his good behavior, might easily be tempted to presume on his comparative tutelage. We seem entering, in short, on some policy of interposition or "influence" in Central Asia, which, unless wisely managed, might lead us into considerable difficulties. All that need be asked at present is that we should be informed clearly of the full extent of our responsibilities, and the information we publish this morning is on this point evidently incomplete.

APOLLO HALL.

A Stormy Session Last Night—No Organization Effected.

The Apollo Hall General Committee met last night at Apollo Hall for the purpose of electing permanent officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was called to order by Judge Spaulding, who was elected to preside as temporary Chairman, Alexander V. Davidson acting as temporary Secretary.

It became evident that a stormy session was in prospective, and several allusions were made to the secret caucus which was said to have been held on Sunday last by a certain few who were desirous of arranging matters to their own satisfaction, and to ignore the wishes of the general body. On the presentation of credentials, it was found that the seats of the delegates from the Fifth and Seventeenth Wards were contested. They were ordered to be referred to the proper committee to be appointed, but the contest shortly afterward was announced to have been amicably settled as regarded the Fifth Ward, and on motion of Mr. Mitchell the ticket signed by the inspectors appointed by the General Committee was admitted to representation.

The following resolution offered by Robert B. Nooney was then presented and adopted:

> *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to whom all contested elections shall be referred; and whose general duties shall consist of a supervision of the interests of the organization, who shall have power to supervise the filling up of all vacancies which may occur in the committee, from any cause, and who shall report to this committee their action for their approval; also, that a committee of seven be appointed whose duties shall be to advance the interests of the organization in future legislation, said committee to be known as Committee on Legislation.

The following are the names of those appointed to serve on these committees:

Committee on Organization and Contests—Robert B. Mooney, Francis M. Bixby, Roswell D. Hatch, Patrick Moynahan, John Moore, William P. Mitchell, Peter Rowe.

Committee on Legislature—Francis M. Bixby, John E. Devlin, Edward Jones, Jenkins Van Schaik, Roswell D. Hatch, Joseph A. Monheimer, Alex. V. Davidson, Alexander Spaulding.

Roswell D. Hatch offered the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That each Ward general committee select two members of their general committee, except the Second and Third Wards, who shall select one each, to compose an executive committee, said names to be sent to the Secretary on or before March 15.

Henry L. Clinton then offered the following resolution:

> That a committee of one from each Ward be appointed to recommend permanent officers for this organization for the year 1873.

An amendment was proposed that the contested Wards be left out, which was carried.

Mr. Murray moved that this body nominate its own officers without the intervention of any committee.

Delegates rose in all parts of the hall, each having a motion to propose, and shouting out at the top of their voices, and creating the greatest confusion. Finally, Mr. Jones obtained the floor, and proposed that each member name his choice for chairman as his name was called.

Mr. McClelland proposed that the temporary officers be considered the permanent officers of the organization. [Cheers.]

Mr. Clinton having explained that the committee would only recommend officers to the General Committee, and not nominate them, his resolution was at last adopted, and a recess taken for the purpose of consultation.

On reassembling, Henry L. Clinton reported that sixteen out of the twenty members of the committee were in favor of the appointment of John McCool as chairman. [Cheers.]

Mr. Murray then stated that the four members composing the minority of the committee were in favor of appointing C. V. Brooke. [Loud cheering, and calls of "Brooke," "Brooke," &c.]

Judge Barrett advocated the appointment of John McCool, whose qualifications he described at length.

Mr. McClelland moved the adoption of the minority report, which created a scene of the wildest confusion. On order being somewhat restored, an amendment was proposed to lay the motion on the table. Here ensued another scene, members rising in every part of the hall, making all kinds of motions and points of order, and all speaking at once. On order being obtained the ayes and nays were called for on the motion to lay on the table, and the Secretary was ordered to call the roll, but before the First Ward could be called the same uproarious scene was enacted, and motions to adjourn made, but which were ruled out. Cheers were given for McCool and Brooke by their respective partisans, the latter appearing to be most in favor. Several attempts were made to proceed with the calling of the roll but to no purpose, no attention being paid to the Secretary or the Chairman. Finally an adjournment was taken until Tuesday next amidst the greatest uproar that has probably ever been witnessed in Apollo Hall. Just previous to the adjournment, a general fight seemed imminent, so high did feeling run, and it was only by the action of Mr. Ben. Wood that it was prevented. Terrence Duffy, who had tended to enhance the general confusion, had repeatedly proposed an adjournment *sine die*, which was met with cries of "turn him out." Happening to notice a member saying this, Duffy made for his man, and each party was backed up by his friends, and it was only by Mr. Wood stepping between the parties that a general free fight was prevented.

The following platform was handed to our reporter during the recess, and which was to have been presented by Hon. W. C. Barrett:

> The representatives of the Democratic Party of the City of New-York, assembled in council, present to the people the following statement of principles upon which their future action shall be based:
>
> *First*—A complete and perfect union of the Democratic masses of this City and State, with a view of re-establishing the Government of the Metropolis and Commonwealth upon a Democratic basis. It cannot be denied that the exposition of the astounding frauds of men who held the highest places in our party, backed by their too-willing confederates in the Republican organization, has severely checked the progress of Democratic ideas, and brought disaster upon the Democratic cause. It is equally undeniable that the credit of exposing these frauds and bringing to justice the perpetrators of them belong to the Reform Democracy, whose representatives are assembled here to-night.
>
> *Second*—While using every effort to bring about a united action on the part of all Democratic organizations and people, we hold that no satisfactory result can be obtained through an organization whose name, present surroundings, and unfortunate connection with the disgrace which brought about the overthrow of our party, render it an unreliable guardian of the people's rights, and that Tammany Hall, no matter through what process of purification it may have passed, can never regain the confidence of the Democratic masses.
>
> *Third*—We shall labor to secure for our City a local self-government, and shall advocate the election of no man to office, unless he be qualified by his acknowledged intelligence and probity to fill the same. The doctrine that our City, State, or National Government is a prize of political traders meets with our unqualified condemnation.
>
> *Fourth*—We demand a reduction of taxes, the encouragement of a more liberal spirit in the management of necessary public improvements, the establishment of a means of rapid transit from one end of Manhattan Island to the other, by which our population may be more uniformly distributed, and the advantages of comfortable homes at reduced rents secured to the laboring classes.
>
> *Fifth*—We oppose the formation of all "Rings" in the control and direction of our City offices; we insist upon the public records being laid open to public inspection; that all just claims against the Municipal Government shall be promptly paid without subjecting honest creditors to delays, and that unjust claims shall be promptly set aside, and that no person shall receive pay or occupy any position for which he does not render equivalent service.
>
> *Sixth*—We demand the repeal of the infamous Tweed charter, by which the opportunities to commit fraud have been multiplied, and the passage of some charter which will give the representatives elected by the people of the City, the right of managing our local affairs in their own way, subject to the general law of the State.
>
> *Seventh*—We charge that the faithlessness of our party leaders, in preferring their own interests to those of the organization they were supposed to represent, and in forcing candidates upon the people whose antecedents were un-democratic, was the cause of our defeat in the last national campaign. We believe that it is an unwise policy to adopt as standard-bearers men whose political convictions and acknowledged records are opposed to Democratic teachings, and that we shall labor to prevent the recurrence of such errors in the future.
>
> *Eighth*—We hold that the recent Congressional investigations into the affairs of the Credit Mobilier have disclosed a condition of facts more immoral and disgraceful than has ever been brought to light in the history of the National Legislature. And in demanding that the inculpated legislators should resign the trust which they have violated, we think we express the wish of nine-tenths of the American people.
>
> *Ninth*—We distinctly declare that we shall oppose the exercise of the "one-man power" in controlling party discipline.

Fires in the City Last Evening.

At 8:17 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the basement of the residence of Mrs. Sarah Dwyer, No. 321 West Twenty-fourth-street, caused by the explosion of the gas-meter. Mrs. Dwyer was slightly burnt about the hands while trying to extinguish the flames. Owing to the close proximity of the fire to the Grand Opera-house, the audience in the theatre hearing the engines at work, evinced signs of alarm, but no panic happily took place. The actual damage from the fire was very trifling.

The curtains in the drawing-room window of Mrs. George W. Brown's residence took fire last night, causing a damage of $150.

At 8¾ o'clock a fire was discovered in the back room on the second floor of the tenement-house, No. 5 Birmingham-street, occupied by Marx Lubin and family, who were absent at the time. Their furniture was insured for $600. The building, owned by Manuel Rosenthal, was damaged $1,000. Capt. Mount, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested Lubin on suspicion of setting fire to the place. The Fire-Marshal will investigate the case to-day.

At 6½ o'clock the officer on duty in Thomas-street discovered that the five-story marble front building, No. 87 Thomas-street, occupied by James Gilmore, manufacturer of ladies' linen goods, was on fire. Mr. Gilmore's stock was damaged $300 and the building was damaged $100; insured.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Organization of the National Convention—The Proposed Religious Amendment.

The National Convention in behalf of the religious amendment of the United States Constitution, met, yesterday afternoon, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Delegates from all parts of the Union were expected to be present, but at the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings not more than 100 persons were in the hall. After waiting half an hour, the gathering increased to about 500, among whom were several ladies. At 2½ P. M., Mr. John Alexander, of Philadelphia, called the meeting to order, and, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Milligan, the following Committee on Enrollment was appointed:

Rev. J. R. Thompson, Chairman; Rev. E. H. Fanning, Rev. W. H. Knox, Rev. S. H. Graham, Rev. E. B. Wilson, Messrs. J. B. Caldwell, A. L. Kelly, Lewis Renfield, Robert Taylor, E. Chesnut, and John Love.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed as follows:

Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, Rev. Geo. Taylor, Rev. A. J. Kenyon, Rev. Alex. Colquhoun, A. C. Bolt, and J. J. Standish.

Rev. D. McAllister, the General Secretary, delivered an address in favor of the object of the meeting. The amendment desired by the convention is that the National Constitution should recognize God as the source of all power, Jesus Christ as the chief ruler, and the Bible as the supreme ruler of all national conduct. He said that the Christian religion had been incorporated from the commencement in the government of the country. The National Legislature has appointed chaplains to open its assemblies; the army and navy of the country have their chaplains, and oaths are exacted in our courts on the holy Bible. The omission of the acknowledgment of Almighty God and Christianity in the framing of the Constitution was the argument made use of by the opponents of Christianity for the removal of the Bible from the common schools, and for the blotting out of the Christian Sabbath, which has been attempted by infidels. The theory of opponents of Christianity is that all laws regulating the Sabbath and Christianity are opposed to the Constitution, and they wish to have them abrogated, and all chaplains removed from their positions, both in the National Legislature and the national forces. It is time, he said, for Christians to wake up, when members of Congress say that the National Constitution has no standard for morals or religion. It is time for Christians to say that the Bible shall be made the supreme rule of all national conduct.

The Committee on Permanent Organization next presented their report, which was adopted, as follows:

President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; Vice-Presidents, John Alexander, of Pennsylvania; John Davidson, of New-Jersey; H. D. Maxwell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. C. Bolt, of New-York; Rev. A. A. Miner, of Massachusetts; L. M. Philips, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Banvard, of New-York; Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, of New-York; Rev. Dr. J. Edwards, of Illinois; J. Wiggins, of New-York; Rev. S. O. Wylie, D. D., of Pennsylvania; J. J. Swanwick, of Illinois; R. B. Sterling, Esq., of Pennsylvania; W. T. Miller, of New-York, and David Boyd, Esq., of Ohio.

Rev. Samuel Collins, of Pittsburg, was chosen Secretary, and Rev. N. R. Johnston, Rev. W. H. Tiffany, and Rev. W. H. Knox, as Assistant Secretaries.

Hon. Mr. Brunot, before taking his seat as permanent Chairman, said the convention had not met either as Republicans or Democrats, Protestants or Catholics; but purely as citizens, united for the establishment of a fundamental law for the land, recognizing God as the source of power, and Christianity as the rule of all fundamental government. The religious amendment is, he said, essential for the preservation of our liberties. It is well known that no work is perfect in its organization; and that the Constitution was imperfect in its conception is proved by its repeated amendments. That the work of the convention of 1787 was imperfect there can no doubt, for skepticism was manifested when the proposal of Dr. Franklin to open the Assembly with prayer was denied. The sentiment of the American people always recognized Almighty God as the source of power. The first Constitution, established on the Mayflower before the colonists landed, began "In the name of God, amen," and this spirit was manifested from that time throughout all the proceedings of the framers of this Government. In some form or other, they all recognized the power of God and the principles of Christianity. In the South, during the late rebellion, the Confederate Congress recognized the power of God, and there is very little doubt but that the aid of the South will be given toward the amendment now so much desired. The course of the nation shows that the American people are a Christian people, then why cannot it be so said in its Constitution. He, therefore, contended that there should be a recognition of the sovereignty of God in the Constitution.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committee on Resolutions:

Rev. Drs. John Edwards, A. A. Miner, L. S. Ferry, T. P. Stevenson, and Messrs. H. D. Maxwell and John Davidson.

The Committee on Enrollment reported as present 266 delegates, representing fourteen different States.

One of the audience here rose, and, addressing the Chair, asked if any opportunity would be allowed for those opposed to the movement to express their views on the question.

The Chairman replied that, as this was a convention of delegates, no one except delegates would be allowed to speak without their consent, and it was not at all likely, as the time for the convention was so short, that such consent could be obtained.

This response was received with mingled applause and hisses, the latter apparently predominating. One of the delegates from Pittsburg then moved that the question should be referred to the Executive Committee to fix a time when those opposed to the views of the convention should be heard, so that all arguments on both sides might become public. The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Rev. Dr. E. Craven then delivered a lengthy address on the religious defect of the Constitution. He contended that the oath of office taken at the inauguration of the President of the United States was no oath at all, as the final words of an oath, which appeals to the Deity for help, has been taken from the formula. He showed that the attesting clause of the Constitution acknowledges the divinity of Jesus Christ by using the words, "In the year of our Lord, 1787," but in the instrument itself, all allusion to the Deity is studiously avoided.

The convention here took a recess.

THE EVENING SESSION.

During the evening the attendance of the convention was nearly double that of the afternoon. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, after which Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine spoke of the advantage to be derived from a religious influence operating upon the political life of the country. Separate religion, he said, from politics, and the worst class in the world will enact the laws, as they have apparently been doing of late.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng followed with a brilliant address on the advantages of a recognition by the American people of the great all-ruling power and wisdom of the Deity, and urged agitation of the subject until the nation recognizes God and Christianity in its Constitution and laws.

Dr. Edwards, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions, which are to be discussed to-day:

> *Resolved*, That the ninth General Convention of the National Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States reaffirms its deep conviction of the greatness and the necessity of the work in which it is engaged.
>
> That the principles which underlie this movement commend themselves to the common sense and the conscience of men as true, as practical, and as of great importance.
>
> That in the judgment of this convention a nation and an administration of government can no more exist without moral character, moral influence, and religion than without a language, and that any attempt to do so is not only absurd but dangerous.
>
> That it is the clear right and duty of a Christian people to make solemn acknowledgment of God as the author of government, and to make unmistakable mention of their preference of Christianity as their religion in their national Constitution, both that God may thus be duly honored, and that legal presumptions may be created in favor of Christian morality, Christian usages, and Christian institutions.
>
> That such acknowledgment of God and of Revelation is not designed, and does not tend in any wise to oppress any individual conscience, or to effect any union of Church and State, nor can it ever be pleaded, used, or even perverted to such injurious ends.
>
> That this convention does not regard the precise form of petition sent to Congress in the interests of this reform as at all essential, provided the main issue be fairly included, viz., that it is impossible for a State to be neutral in religion and morals, and that the Christian religion is an essential element in American civilization, as shown in the whole history of this country.
>
> That the signs of the times, the rapid deterioration of public morals, and the bold demands of organized political infidelity, show conclusively and impressively that the alternative now presented to the American people is atheism or Christianity, and that failure to adopt this proposed amendment involves, ultimately, general immorality and anarchy.
>
> That, thanking God, and taking courage upon a review of the past, this convention declares the time to be fully come for more extended agencies than have heretofore been employed, and that especially it is important to secure systematic and liberal contribution of funds for this purpose.

The Executive Committee reported that if any person opposed to the objects of the convention desired to offer a remonstrance, he should do so in writing through the Executive Committee.

In reply to a question from one of the audience, the Chairman decided that in the discussion of the resolutions to-day, no person not a delegate to the convention would be allowed to take part in the debate, as the hall has only been hired for a definite time for a definite object; but if the opponents to the principles of the convention would feel inclined to bear part of the expense of a hall, they would be met by those able and willing to argue the question publicly.

Prof. Miner then delivered an address on the "Influence of Natural Science in Regard to Fundamental Law, and Prof. George P. Hays spoke on the "Influence and Education of Public Sentiment."

The convention then adjourned until this morning.

ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Senate Committee—The Charges Against Gov. Clayton not Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, based on evidence taken by the Kuklux Committee, made their report to-day. The Senator was charged with issuing an illegal certificate of election to Congressman Edwards while Governor of Arkansas, and making corrupt bargains to secure his own election to the Senate. In relation to the Edwards' certificate, the committee say, by the returns from all the counties, as canvassed by the Secretary of State, it appears that Boles received 10,314 votes; Edwards received 8,211 votes. The Governor excluded from the count the votes cast in the First and Third Wards in the City of Little Rock, and in certain precincts or townships in the County of Pulaski, in all of which the election had been declared illegal by the Legislature. Of these excluded votes there had been cast for Boles 2,385, which, being deducted from the above number counted for Boles, left him 7,959; of which excluded votes there had been cast for Edwards 202, which, being deducted from the above number, counted for him 8,009, thus showing a majority for Edwards of 50 votes. The committee find that Gov. Clayton was sustained in his action in the Edwards case by the Legislature and highest judicial tribunal of Arkansas, and say:

> And so we find in this case that the Governor did not act fraudulently, hence he was not guilty of the offense charged, and that thus far there is nothing to impeach in his official character or conduct as a member of this body.

In relation to the charge of fraud perpetrated in the election of Gov. Clayton to the Senate, the committee say:

> We find nothing in it of such corrupt or criminal nature as to vitiate the election or to warrant a disturbance of his present official position.

The report concludes as follows:

> We are therefore brought to the conclusion, after a careful examination of all the facts, that there is nothing disclosed touching the charges made, as found in the testimony of Wheeler and Whipple before the joint select committee, impeaching the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton. We accordingly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:
>
> *Resolved*, That the charges made and referred to the select committee for investigation, affecting the official character and conduct of Hon. Powell Clayton, are not sustained, and that the committee be discharged from their further consideration.

The report is signed by Messrs. George W. Wright and Lot M. Morrill. The other member of the committee, Mr. Norwood, did not sign the report.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Large Printing Establishment in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—Messrs. Sherwood & Co.'s extensive printing establishment, on the north-west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, was burned about 2 o'clock this morning. It embraced the two upper floors and basement of the building, besides a large book and job printing business. Sherwood & Co. printed several weekly newspapers, including the Baltimore *Saturday Night*, the *Methodist Protestant*, *The Underwriter*, &c. The fire originated in the tailor-shop of W. Christopher, on the first floor. The stock of R. Lyons, jeweler; S. L. M. Webb & Brother, tobacconists, and Thomas Philbin, saloon, was seriously damaged. Sherwood's loss is estimated at $12,000; fully insured in the Royal, of London, and in Baltimore companies. Webb's loss is $3,000, covered by insurance. The other losses will not exceed $1,500 each. Christopher has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the premises. Sherwood will resume business immediately.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—A fire, at a late hour last night, on the corner of Despalaines and Canal streets, destroyed the paper-box manufactory of P. B. Barrett & Co., the stores of Lowenthal & Co., junk dealers, and S. Schroder, liquor-dealer, and damaged the sash and blind factory of C. H. Williams & Co. to the extent of about $8,000. Barrett & Co. lose $17,000; S. Schroder, $2,000, and Lowenthal & Co., $2,000. The losses are mostly covered by insurance, but the names of the companies have not been ascertained.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The National Hotel, and a livery stable containing nine horses, in Bloomington, Ind., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $6,000.

The shops of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad, west of White River, were destroyed by fire last evening. Two engines and two box-cars were consumed in the flames. The loss will be about $20,000.

The Burning of the Erie—Probable Origin of the Fire.

In the absence of any positive evidence of the cause of the fire which destroyed the steamship Erie, it is now supposed that the woodwork of the deck under the cooking range, by the continuous heat to which it was subjected, was reduced to charcoal and fired the cargo. The range of the Erie was placed on a layer of brick, but there was no circulation of air between the bottom of the iron-work and the deck. On this point a merchant of long experience in the construction and fitting up of ship ranges, yesterday, expressed the following opinion: There is great danger, he said, in placing ranges or cabooses on the decks of vessels in such a manner as to prevent circulation of air between the ranges and the decks, and brick is really but little protection when the air is excluded. So long as this condition of things exists, there is great danger of fire; it may be of slow progress and may be weeks in discovering itself, or the ship might escape altogether, but the risk is great. The Erie was found on fire at 10 P. M., and those on board say there had been no fire in the range since 6 P. M. The vessel had a new range fitted in before leaving on her last voyage; it was laid on the brick work, without the necessary circulation of air; consequently the heat forced an outlet through the deck. The constant action dried the deck to tinder, then charred it, and becoming loosened, it dropped on the cargo, a living mass of charcoal. "I have no doubt," said the gentleman, "but that the Erie had been burning from the time she left Rio, and probably before."

The official investigation, which takes place shortly, will elicit additional evidence on this point.

The Chapman Sale.

The first evening's sale of the Chapman collection commenced last night. The attendance was large, but the prices obtained were low. A sketch by Achenbach brought $110; "Dogs," by Armfield, $100; Von Seben's "In the Park," $105; Cranch's "Venice," $140; Amberg's "Waiting," $155; Col's "Hard to Convince," $360; Birket Foster's "Too Late," $140; Armfield's "On the Watch," $220; Diaz's "Lovers," $102 50; two Winter Scenes, by T. L. Smith, $105 and $147 50; Sebe's "Waiting for Papa," $175; Shayer's "Reapers' Rest," $425; Kuwassey's "Castellane," $265; Meisel's "Secret Letter," $170. The sale will be continued this evening, when some of the finest pictures will be sold.

There is a Fairbanks scale in this City that has been in constant use for forty-two years. It is as sensitive and accurate as ever.—*New-York Paper.*

Not an Alcoholic Wash.

BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCAINE, a perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

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For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—BOWERS.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, JAMES DAVIS to MARY LOUISE BOWERS.

DE COPPET—FAWCETT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, at All Soul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. HENRY DE COPPET to Miss LAURA FAWCETT, daughter of Mr. Frederick Fawcett. All of this City.

PHILIP—MACBRIDE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873, at the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, by Rev. J. D. Philip, assisted by Rev. J. [illegible], STUART PHILIP, of Brooklyn, to Miss CARRIE L. MACBRIDE, daughter of Jas. Macbride, Esq., of Greenpoint.

POST—BININGER.—At Whitestone, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. H. E. Abbott, FREDERICK A. POST, to HARRIET, daughter of Abraham Bininger.

RIKER—CARMICHAEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, ALPHEUS P. RIKER, Jr., to ELLA CARMICHAEL, both of Woodside, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873, AUGUSTA W., wife of David P. Belknap, formerly of this City, and daughter of Mr. M. F. Yates, aged 40 years.

Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BENT.—At Taunton, Mass., Feb. 21, HARRIET W., wife of Wm. H. Bent, and daughter of the late Gen. J. Hendee, of Boston.

BENSON.—In Bloomfield, Feb. 25, M. TERESSA, oldest daughter of Margaret and Samuel Benson, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her father, on Saturday, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

COX.—On Wednesday evening, 26th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander Fulton, No. 116 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, HARRIET, relict of Wm. Cox, in the 83d year of her age.

Remains will be taken to Mattituck, Long Island, for interment.

Long Island papers please copy.

EDMONDS.—On the 25th inst., SAMUEL EDMONDS, son of the late Robert and Hannah Edmonds, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 452 West 27th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

GAHAGAN.—At Modesto, Cal., DAVID M. GAHAGAN, only remaining son of the late Carrol M. and Eliza Gahagan.

GILLIS.—At Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, Commodore JOHN P. GILLIS, United States Navy, in the 70th year of his age.

GOULD.—At Poughkeepsie, Feb. 25, DAVID B. GOULD, of Pawling.

Funeral at Pawling Station, Harlem Railroad, Friday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, Mrs. MARY HENDERSON, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. J. J. Belloni, Jr., No. 72 West 49th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—At Peekskill, on Third day, (Tuesday,) 25th, second month, EZRA MARSHALL, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. from his late residence. The 10½ train from 42d-st. will arrive in time for the services. Carriages will be in waiting. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

QUILLIARD.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873, EDWARD HENRY, infant son of Gulian V. and Margaret Quilliard.

SHOTWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, ESTHER E., youngest daughter of Benjamin (deceased) and Mary Shotwell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, East Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodbridge Depot on the arrival of 10 A. M. train from New-York.

TOWNSEND.—At Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 25, JAMES B. TOWNSEND, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINTHROP.—At her late residence, No. 279 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., MARGARET LOUISA, wife of Henry R. Winthrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY DESTITUTION.

The Managers of the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR deeply regret the necessity of a special appeal on behalf of the poor in this City. [illegible]

[illegible]

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS beyond the present receipts will be required.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 30 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors of the Association.

By order of the board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

Horatio Allen, John C. Green, James Lenox, Edward S. Jaffray, William H. Aspinwall, Vice-Presidents.

Elected Members of the Board—Stewart Brown, Jonathan Sturges, Erastus C. Benedict, Robert Lenox Kennedy.

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STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

This association, organized for the purpose of establishing Local Visiting Committees for the almshouses, hospitals, and other public institutions of charities throughout the City and State of New-York, will hold its first annual meeting, at the hall of the Union League Club, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] Drs. Hall, Bellows, and [illegible]. All persons interested in this movement are invited to attend.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, President.
LOUISE LEE SCHUYLER, Vice-President.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Treasurer.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An experienced and well-known French professor proposes to take charge of a small party of young men to visit Europe during the Summer months under his personal supervision. [illegible] Apply at once to Prof. F. JULIEN, No. [illegible] Livingston-place, New-York.

TO MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.—Job lots of merchandise wanted for the western trade by WHEDON, TYLER & CO., General Auctioneers, St. Louis, Mo. New-York office, No. 136 Church-st., Room 8.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Wholesale tickets, $2. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ILLINOIS [illegible] Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the church in 20th-st., near 5th-av. [illegible]
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEO. W. CREGIER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 50 cts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 26:

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, sold three lots, in size each 24.8 by 100, located on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 74.1 feet south of Fortieth-street, with the buildings thereon, consisting of one one-story and two two-story brick houses, for $9,500 per lot, the purchaser being Lewis Fink; also, one lot, 22.6 by 74.1, situate on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 77.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for $4,950, the purchaser being the same as above. Messrs. Muller & Co., in addition sold six lots, each 25 by 100, located on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventh-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, to Lewis R. Roberts, for $900 each, and six lots, same size, adjoining above, in rear, on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixth-street, for $795 each, to E. M. Connolly. These lots formerly formed a part of the Dyckman estate. The same firm also offered at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Frederick R. Sherman, Esq., referee, three lots, with a large two-story brick house thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 160 feet east of Fifth-avenue, with three lots in rear fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, but the bids received for the property being deemed inadequate, no sale was effected. The house and lot No. 26 East Twentieth-street, (Gramercy Park,) with lot and stable in rear, fronting on Nineteenth-street, was not offered, having been sold last week by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at private contract, for $60,000. This property was sold at auction at the Exchange by Muller & Co., in December last, for $64,500.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick house and lot—latter 25 by 98.9—on West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for, including incumberances, $18,250, the purchaser being Linus Moore. At an executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Jacob P. Girard, Jr., deceased, the same auctioneer also sold the five-story brick store and lot, No. 146 Front-street, west side, 36 feet north of Depeyster-street, to Zophar Mills, for $16,800, and the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 81 Monroe-street, north side, 50.5 feet east of Pike-street, to Daniel Driscoll, for $6,025. The brick-front house and lot, No. 53 Crosby-street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, belonging to the same estate, was also offered, but withdrawn upon a bid of $14,650.

The following auctions announced were adjourned, viz.: Legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of house and lot No. 1 278 Third-avenue, adjourned to Wednesday of next week, March 5, and legal sale by James M. Miller of house and lot on Second-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street, adjourned to same date. The only other business transacted was a stock auction conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which bonds to the amount of $22,000, New-York State seven per cent. bounty loan, registered, were sold at 105¾ per cent., and seventy-eight shares of the North River Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each, at from 112 to 112½ per cent.

The auction held in Brooklyn on Tuesday, Feb. 25, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., the opening sale at the new Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, was largely attended, and the result a success, ninety lots being sold for $51,485 in the aggregate. Details are annexed. Particulars concerning the sales consummated by Mr. Johnson, in Brooklyn, yesterday, will be given to-morrow.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, in connection with Wm. H. Raynor, No. 8¾ Pine-street, has recently sold the block, containing twenty-six full lots, bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Eleventh-avenue, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, for $232,500 cash. The purchaser, we understand, is Dr. Evans, of Paris.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

The auctions to take place to-day are of special importance, the real estate to be sold, located both in this City and Brooklyn, being the finest, thus far, offered this season, as will be seen from the following notices of the proposed sales:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, of the extremely valuable New-York realty belonging to said estate, an unusually important auction, the schedule of sale embracing 175 lots, many of which are improved, together with valuable water grants on the Hudson River. The following is in brief a description of the property to be sold: 128 lots, comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-second, and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets. On the westerly end of the block, bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the Riverside House, having an extensive view of the Hudson River, and one of the best-located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by the Elevated and Hudson River Railroads. There are also on these two blocks thirteen handsome villas, well built, and many of them having water and gas introduced and stables attached. Valuable water grant on the Hudson River, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, twelve lots on Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, (on the Tenth-avenue lots are ten three-story brick houses.) Twenty lots, bounded by Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, (on this property there are three frame cottages.) Two lots on Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets, with frame buildings thereon. House and lot north side One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue. West Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, brick buildings, known as Nos. 146, 148, and 150, and the four-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 34 and 46 Beaver-street. The above-described property is all most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvement. The sale will be peremptory, and affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe investments. Terms liberal. Maps of property and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-street, or at office of De Witt, Lockwood & Kip, attorneys for executors, No. 88 Nassau-street.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, of two lots, with improvements, on West Fifty-ninth-street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Lots each in size 25 by 99.11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the new Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Samuel Smith, deceased, the following Brooklyn real estate, the list comprising the largest collection of choice improved property ever offered at auction at one time in that city: Fulton-avenue, south-west corner of Smith-street, three vacant lots. Grand location for a bank or public building of any kind or for stores. The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion, formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-street, between Fulton and Livingston streets. Nos. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 Livingston-street—ten very desirable three-story basement and subcellar brick houses. No. 165 Livingston-street, three-story basement and subcellar and attic brown-stone house. Nos. 31 and 33 Smith-street, two two-story basement subcellar and attic brick houses. Nos. 11, 13, 19, and 20 Gallatin-place, four three-story and basement and subcellar brown-stone houses. Nos. 366, 368, 370, 372, and 374 Fulton-avenue, three four-story stores, and Smith-street, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, three very desirable lots.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 2-story brick houses, 1 1-story brick house, and 3 lots, 10th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 40th-st., lots each 24.8x100, $9,500 per lot	$28,500
1 lot West 40th-st., s. s., 77.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22.6x74.1	4,950
6 lots West 207th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x100, $900 each	5,400
6 lots West 206th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above in rear, each same size, $795 each	4,770

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story brick h. and l. West 28th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 25x98.9	$18,250
1 5-story brick store and lot, No. 146 Front-st., w. s., 36 ft. n. of Depeyster-st., lot 17.7x75x16.9 x71.7	16,800
1 2-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 81 Monroe-st., n. s., 50.5 ft. e. of Pike-st., lot 17.8x71.7	6,025

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

8 lots, Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av.; H. Limberger, New-York, purchaser, $1,120 each	$8,960
12 lots, Dean-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av.; same buyer as above, $1,000 each	12,000
5 lots, McDonough-st., n. e. corner Howard-av.; W. H. Townsend, Brooklyn, purchaser	2,500
11 lots, Decatur-st., n. s., near Howard-av.; Walter Phillips, Brooklyn, purchaser	5,500
10 lots, Decatur-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av.; same buyer	5,000
5 lots, Saratoga-av., n. w. corner Decatur-st.; W. H. Townsend	2,750
4 lots, Elm-st., 25 ft. w. of Evergreen-av.; Wm. Magt, Brooklyn, purchaser	2,040
5 lots, Elm-st., nearly adjoining above; same buyer	2,875
4 lots, Elm-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Evergreen-av.; Henry Sellman, Brooklyn, purchaser	2,020
2 lots, Central-av., s. w. corner Jacob-st.; John Wiley, Brooklyn, purchaser	1,080
3 lots, Evergreen-av., n. e. corner Jacob-st.; B. Finch, Brooklyn, purchaser	1,860
3 lots, Jacob-st., n. s., between Johnson and Central avs.; B. Allen, Brooklyn, purchaser	1,450
2 lots, Ivy-st., s. s., near Johnson-av.; same buyer as above	870
8 lots, Evergreen-av., w. s., between Margaretta and Winfield sts.; A. Lowerre, Brooklyn, purchaser	2,880

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Boulevard, e. s., equidistant 76th and 77th sts., runs s. 26.4x90.8	$12,100
Boulevard, e. s., 52.9 ft. — of 77th-st., 26.4x90.8x26.6x97.3	13,100
Boulevard, e. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 77th-st., 26.4x97.3x26.8	13,650
Boulevard, e. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 77th-st., 52.9x90.8	25,750
Boulevard, s. e. corner 77th-st., 26.4x103.9x25.6	18,300
Crosby-st., e. s., 42 ft. s. of Spring-st., 72x100	85,000
Delancey-st., s. s., Nos. 299 and 301, 50x75, mortgage $44,500	25,000
Elm-st., s. w. corner Leonard-st., 20x80, h. and l.	30,000
Hester-st., s. s., No. 88, 29.2x76.3	27,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 128.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25.5x88.8	33,000
38th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x98.9	29,300
32d-st., s. s., 263.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	8,500
102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	28,875
88th-st., n. s., 171.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5	20,000
73d-st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x102.1	46,000
77th-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2	7,550
77th-st., s. s., 116.4 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x102.2	7,350
77th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2	6,225
78th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	16,000
103d-st., s. s., 278.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.6x100	2,500
8th-av., n. e. corner of 111th-st., 25.3x100	12,300
10th-av., s. w. corner of 77th-st., 25.6x90	6,400

LEASES.

Grand-st., No. 283, 7 years, per year	$3,500
Chatham-st., No. 100, 5 years, per year	1,700
Hester-st., No. 131, 5 years, per year	1,200
Grand-st., Nos. 72 and 72½; Wooster-st., No. 34, 3 years, per year	2,700
Broadway, No. 16, East, 4 8-12 years, per year	4,000
6th av., Nos. 510 and 512, front part, 3 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 39 WEST 23D-ST.; EXCELLENT location; house in elegant order. Inquire on premises, between 2 and 4 P. M. only.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, INSTITUTES, COLLEGES.—We are enabled to offer for sale a most valuable and handsome property of over 160 acres, with a very large water-front, overlooking Hell Gate and this City, close to depot of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, (now nearly completed,) and within nine miles of the City Hall, or one hour by Harlem, steam-boat and drive. The property is admitted by all to be the finest on the Sound, or in Westchester County. As a site for an institution, it cannot be surpassed.
Terms and price will command attention.
Full particulars from sole agents of the estate.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

LENOX HILL.—NO. 163 EAST 71ST-ST., furnished; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in good order: immediate possession; terms easy.
ALSO,
four-story brown-stone house on 49th-st., near Broadway, $18,000.
ALSO,
three-story high-stoop brick, below the Park, near Broadway, cheap.
T. E. POWERS, No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots.
The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, PARTIALLY Furnished—The first-class well-built house, No. 61 Irving-place, near 18th-st.; house, four story, high-stoop, brick, 25x50, with two-story extended dining-room; lot, 25x100. Price, $36,000; $15,000 on bond and mortgage; rent with parlor furniture, $4,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No 574 8th-av.

MARCH REGISTER, FIRST-CLASS, selected list City DWELLINGS, STORES, LOTS. New complete City map, &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, West 25th-st., near Madison-square; replete with all conveniences; terms reasonable.
W. J. COLES,
No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE BUSINESS property situated on the north-east corner of Fulton and William sts., 50 feet on Fulton-st. by 20 feet 5 inches on William. Terms easy to a prompt purchaser. F. A. REILLY, 19 Broad-st., Room No. 48.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all improvements; price low, and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON THE East River, between Houston and Stanton sts., with two frontages, all rights secured, thirty-six lots in the plot, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, agents for the estate, No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESSION—In Clinton-place, near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brick house, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; size of lot in fee, 25x100 feet. Price, $30,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$50,000—**NOT A DOLLAR LESS.**—Four-story, high-stoop, brick, 25 feet front, within 200 feet of 5th-av., above 50th-st., in perfect order.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NO. 212 EAST 33D-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price, $3,000 cash; balance, mortgage of $10,000 made to suit purchaser. Call on premises after 2 P. M., or at L. MENDELSON'S, No. 76 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., CLOSE TO BROADWAY, a large and elegant brown-stone house, with extra sized lot; very desirable, either for business or investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale very cheap on Murray Hill; marble halls, hard-wood mantels, mirrors, &c.; size, 20x50x100. Apply to owner, No. 152 East 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size 70x75. Apply to T. B. RICH, No. 214 Thompson-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON various streets and avenues; prices from $8,000 to $100,000. List and permits upon application. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots on south-east corner of Madison-av. and 58th-st. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR FIRST-CLASS residence south of 59th-st., between Madison and 6th-av., desirable house and lot on West 23d-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

$5,000. $10,000, AND $12,000 TO loan on improved City property; no bonus wanted; $5,000 for second mortgage.
GEORGE B. WALTON, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av., $35,000; 19th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, 25 feet wide, $35,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

$28,000 FOR A VERY HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in West 56th-st.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

$65,000.—**VERY ELEGANT** ROSE-wood cabinet-finish new house, near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, 22x65x100.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 PINE-ST.

TWENTY-FOUR LOTS ON 132D AND 133d sts., 100 feet west of 7th-av., for sale at a bargain. Apply to **J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.**

FOUR LOTS ON EAST 28TH-ST., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, suitable for a coal or lumber-yard. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, known as No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway; immediate possession. For particulars apply next door.

SIX LOTS ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 145th-st. and 10th-av. for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTRIX SALE.

First-class House and Lot,

NO. 44 PIERREPONT-ST.,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-st., with the lot in the rear on Montague-st., is offered for sale to close an estate. The house, which was built in the best manner, under the direction of Richard Upjohn, architect, is 25 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet in depth, including the two-story extension. The lot on the rear is 26 by 100 feet. The neighborhood is first class and restricted against nuisances. We are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen as regards the desirability, &c., of this property: H. B. Claflin, Esq., No. 140 Church-st.; Samuel McLean, Esq., corner of Grand and Green sts.; Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 58 Broadway; Charles Dennis, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. For full particulars and permits to see the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A FORtune for an enterprising party with capital—Brooklyn Hall and Market, in Adams-st., between Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av.; the market has eighty stands; the hall, the largest in the city, being 135x65 feet; ceiling, 25 feet; supper rooms adjoin; suitable for balls, lectures, meetings, armory, theatre, or any purpose needing spacious accommodation and central location. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 319 Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements; three story, high stoop, with extra large lot, best part Washington-av., Brooklyn; also large lot in rear on Hall-st.; also thirty lots, free and clear, in Brooklyn. Apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

JERSEY CITY.—ELEGANT BROWN-stone mansion, fashionable location, few minutes' walk from the ferries, handsomely finished; without doubt the best house in the city; cost $23,000, but will be sold to a prompt purchaser for $20,000; very easy terms. This is really a bargain. Call and see it. Other handsome houses, brick, brown-stone, and frame, in choice locations, near ferries, from $2,000 to $30,000 on payments to suit everybody. Call or send stamp for particulars. J. M. GIBSON,
Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WITHIN TWELVE MINUTES OF Cortlandt-st. Ferry, Jersey City.—For sale, a bargain, a thoroughly well-built, new brown-stone house; location unexceptionable. J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J. — SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, Norwalk, and New Canaan, Conn., for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking, and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, Chancellor Livingston Manor, upon the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled. About eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house, (new,) of stone and brick, 52 by 50, French roof, water-tank, bath, &c.; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, &c.; ice-house, filled; machine and carpenter shops, all new and newly painted and all in perfect order. Also, private dock. The property well underdrained, fine wells of water. No fever and ague here. Eight or ten trains each way daily. Churches and schools near. Stock and farming implements sold, if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 City lots, situated on Long Island. The same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 118th-st. The property is bounded by three steam railroads. There are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property. Fare only five cents. The property is all high, dry, and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation. When the bridges and boulevard, which are now being built, shall be completed this property will quadruple in value. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York City.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS
ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

FOR SALE, IN PRINCETON, N.J.—A VERY desirable residence, house of brick, sixteen rooms, with furnace, range, gas, bath-room, &c.; lot two and a quarter acres; surrounded by evergreen hedge, and containing a variety of ornamental and fruit trees, grapes, &c.; new stable and carriage-house; price, $16,500; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—THIRty acres finest quality land, pleasantly located; all necessary buildings; half mile from railroad depot; churches, schools, &c.; price $4,000. Inquire of M. S. HALLOCK, corner Franklin-av. and Milton-st., Greenpoint, or Col. N. W. HALLOCK, Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—House, containing eleven rooms, and lot, 50x100; handsomely located on Essex, near Main-st., and only three minutes from railroad depot. For terms, &c., apply to AUGUSTUS P. McGRAW, No. 88 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE IN THE UPtown of Newark, (Woodside,) a snug frame house, eight rooms, two stories; well built and hard-finished throughout; furnace in cellar, and water in kitchen and bath-room; lot 50x200; in a desirable locality, and but five minutes' walk from two railroads to New-York; price $5,000. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW MILL FOR Sale.—1,200 acres best quality; ten miles from Rutland, Vt.; consisting of spruce, hard maple, hemlock, and cedar; mill new, good house, stables, blacksmith-shop, &c.; would exchange for a small house and lot in or near New-York. For particulars inquire of SPAWN & BRYANT, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO NICE places at Orange Valley, N. J., with all the modern improvements; very desirable; terms to suit. Apply to B. G. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park-place, New-York, or R. F. WESTCOTT, Orange Valley, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATEN ISLAND—Fifty acres, choice location, with extensive ocean and land views; would exchange for improved City property. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—MODERN HOUSE, eleven rooms, and grounds; pleasant location; near depot; cheap, and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—400 acres, part timber; ample dwelling, barns, &c.; eight hours from New-York; price only $8,000. H. N. HOLT, No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York.

GREENWICH—FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR Sale.—120 acres; new modern buildings; running water; $16,000; little cash required. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—(Specialty.) Great variety property to rent, furnished and unfurnished, sell and exchange. Call for rent catalogue. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM 30 acres; high ground; good buildings, implements, stock, &c. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE-ST.,
Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

Great Jones-st., near Broadway; 3 stories	$3,000
Clinton-place, near Broadway; 3½ stories, high-stoop, 37.6x100 feet	6,000
Lafayette-place; large double house	9,000
West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories	2,500
West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; 5 stories	2,300
East 10th-st., near 5th-av.; 3 stories	2,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories	2,500
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.; 4 stories	4,000
West 14th-st., near 7th-av.; 4 stories	3,500
East 17th-st., near 1st av.; 3 stories	2,000
East 17th-st., near 5th-av.; 3 stories	4,000
East 20th-st., near 4th-av.; 3 stories	2,500
East 20th-st., near Broadway; 3 stories	3,500
West 22d st., near 5th-av.; elegant large house, with side addition	7,000
East 33d-st., near Madison-av.; 4 stories	3,500
East 38th-st., near Park-av.; 3 stories	2,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories	2,200
West 48th-st., near 6th-av.; 3 stories	2,500
East 53d-st., near Lexington-av.; 3 stories	1,600
West 56th-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories	6,000
East 69th-st., near Madison-av.; 4 stories	3,000
East 73d-st., near 5th-av.; 4 stories	3,000
East 80th-st., near 4th-av.; 4 stories	1,200
5th-av., near 16th-st.; 4 stories	6,000
5th-av., near 47th-st.; 4 stories	6,000
Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.; 4 stories	5,000
Broadway, near 31st-st.; "Clifford House," about 100 feet front on Broadway, 120 rooms. Will be altered for a first-class hotel.	
Madison-av., near 33d-st.; 4 stories	4,500

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.
For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—BERGEN POINT, N. J., twenty-five minutes from Liberty-st., New-York.—First-class house, on paved street, near depot, to rent from April 1, with furniture. House has fourteen rooms, gas, water, bath, &c. Rent $1,500. Apply to SOLON HUMPHREYS, office of E. D. Morgan & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENjoying the advantages of living on the Central Park; the elegant four-story brown-stone house, No. 2 East 86th-st., within 100 feet of 5th-av.; this house has been built and occupied three years; the Madison-avenue cars start from the corner of 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; high stoop, four stories; furniture new and in perfect order; for one year from May 1 next to first-class parties only. Apply to Dr. F. L. R. SATTERLEE, No. 42 West 21st-st., or to G. B. SATTERLEE, No. 187 Broadway, second story.

TO LET.—A FARM CONSISTING OF 110 acres, at Upper New-Rochelle, about two miles from the station and sixteen miles from New-York; a farm-house and outbuildings, all in perfect order. A fine stream runs through the property. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SON, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS only, the five-story English basement houses, Nos. 43 and 49 West 19th-st.; are in excellent order, and have all the modern conveniences. For permits apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent $800. Also, two-story and basement house, 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; $650. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—NO. 25 CLINTON-PLACE; HOUSE three story, high stoop, brick, 25x50x¼ block; rent, including gas-fixtures, $2,200; early possession; owner will put house in good order for a desirable tenant. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, No. 768 Greenwich-st., three-story brick, in good order and frescoed. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or
No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET.—HOUSE, CORNER WEST HAMILton-square and 8th-st., Jersey City; all improvements; rent, $800. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York, or No. 233 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 153 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. For permit, apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 310 Lexington-av., or No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop dwelling-house, No. 149 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent $1,600. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS—TEN UNFURNISHED and six furnished houses to let; also a number of places at all prices, for sale. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone house, No. 115 East 39th-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 15 WEST 24th-st., partially furnished. Apply to
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE NINTH Ward, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.

175 LOTS,

INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL,

SITUATE ON THE

BOULEVARD,

150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS

ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:
128 LOTS,
comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the
BOULEVARD,
12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.
On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the
RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
It has an extensive view of the
HUDSON RIVER,
and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.
There are also on these two blocks thirteen
BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,
well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.
ALSO,
VALUABLE WATER GRANTS
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.
TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.
TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.
HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.
WEST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.
FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.
The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements.
This sale, which will be
PEREMPTORY,
affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.
Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

SUPREME COURT SALE,

IN PARTITION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 147 WEST 29TH-ST., LOT OF LAND, WITH BRICK STABLES.

Also,

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT INWOOD, IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., ESQ., REFEREE,
No. 147 West 29th-st., 299.7 feet east of 7th-av.—The lot of land with the brick stables.

Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Four lots of land, south-west corner of Hudson-av. and C-st., each lot 25x100 feet.

One plot of ground between 214th and 215th sts., 13th and 14th avs., containing 4 713-1000 acres. On this plot is a large two-story and basement brick mansion, carriage-house, stable, ice house, and other out-buildings. The property is well located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and in a neighborhood that is increasing in value daily.

The attention of capitalists and real estate dealers is called to the proposed sale of the Thompson estate. The property is very desirable for investment, being on the line of the new boulevards, and in the immediate vicinity of the new National Parade Ground.

For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house, by order of the Executors, the
ENTIRE ESTATE
of
SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased,
Consisting of
STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS,
located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.
FULTON-STREET—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.
The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.
NOS. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.
NO. 165 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.
NOS. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.
NOS. 11, 13, 19, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.
NOS. 366, 368, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.
SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.
Terms easy.
Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to Executors, at the Smith Mansion, No. 16 Smith-st., Brooklyn, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or of Messrs. TEN BROOCK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Real Estate Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jeremiah Quinlan, James Lynch, and John E. Develin, trustees of Walter Roche.
EIGHTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 56th-st., four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET — Four story, French roof, brown stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.
SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The undivided half of seven lots and part of lot north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th av., each lot 25x100.4.
ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Full lot south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av., near Boulevard.
MULBERRY-STREET, No. 27—House and lot, 25x74.
MOTT-STREET—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 25x94 feet.
BAXTER-STREET, No. 121—Front and rear houses.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.
Also, on same day.
SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
On THURSDAY, March 6,
TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and stable No. 343 East 24th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET—Three full lots, south side, near 2d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY, TO Let.—The large loft occupied by Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, well lighted with side windows running through to Crosby-st. Apply to
F. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

UNION-PLACE AND 19TH-ST., CORNER, 53X150 FEET, TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, SUITABLE FOR A THEATRE, PIANO, OR SEWING-MACHINE WAREROOM, OR FOR ANY LARGE BUILDING OF THE KIND.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
NO. 90 BROADWAY, COR. WALL-ST.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, a large building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 feet deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; will be let in rooms to suit. Applicants inquire at No. 501 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, on the east side of Union-square, to lease for ten years; suitable for a sewing-machine company, a publishing-house, or for any business requiring a prominent location. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 42D-ST. AND BROADway, St. Cloud Hotel, about 16x90 feet, suitable for furniture, shoe, drug, or other business; three years' lease; $1,250 per year.
J. M. DAVIS, No. 5 Pine-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

TO LET—MASONIC LODGE ROOM, F. AND A. M. rent $200 per annum. Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies.
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 32 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 53 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

"BENNETT'S" NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
Fulton, Nassau, and Ann sts., elegant offices to rent in the above fire-proof well-located building, being in close proximity to the City Hall, the courts, the Post-office, &c., &c.
Offices suitable for lawyers, brokers, banks, insurance companies, &c., &c., can be had singly or en suite, of any desired size from 10x12 feet to 26x27 feet, at $300, $400, $500 and upward to $12,000, according to size and location.
The above building is completely fire-proof, and will be ready for occupancy on or before May 1, 1873.
All applications for offices to be made to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE following six-story and cellar fire-proof warehouses:
No. 16 Pearl-st., with Otis elevator, 33x108.
No. 20 Pearl-st., 20x95.
Nos. 3 and 5 Pearl-st., rear on Bridge-st., averaging 40x128.
No. 69 Greenwich-st., rear on Church-st., 25x80, and first floor basement and cellar of store No. 31 Beekman-st., 25x100.
Apply to the owners,
J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 16 Pearl-st.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, THE CUSTOM department of a first-class clothing-store on 4th-av., near Cooper Institute. Address J. M. D., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the handsome store No. 433 Broome-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 27, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, whatever may be state of weather, new crop Smyrna Figs, consisting of drums, four and eight pound hair-bags, and cartons, and layers, being cargoes of Dashing Wave and Ringleader.
At 12½ o'clock, within their store, Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, ex Caledonia, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, &c.
At 11 A. M., tailor's stock cloths and cassimeres.
At 2 P. M., pianos, parlor suites, and at 3½ o'clock, velvet and other carpets.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE, THIS DAY, AT 2¼ o'clock, at No. 345 Grand-st., the effects of a restaurant and dining-saloon. By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 BROADway, will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., a choice collection of rare and standard books; also, some autographs and engravings.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 13 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872.
ELLEN STUART, Administratrix.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.
d19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1872.
CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.
n14-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. BUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH P. BUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
s26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE McCREA, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.
PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.
s19-1aw6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

BRIGHT, JOHN, ET AL.—SUPREME Court.—FREDERIC DE PEYSTER and WILLIAM T. HORN, plaintiffs, against JOHN BRIGHT, William B. Trafton, Mary A. Taylor, Mark Trafton, John B. Trafton, Marshall H. Bright, Mary A. Bright, Georgianna Griffiths, Thomas M. Adams, George B. Adams, Mary L. Dallett, George Q. Gardner, Maria E. Gardner, Sarah Gardner, Asa F. Gardner, Mary E. Gardner, Henry Gardner, Elizabeth Larkin, Jonathan E. Gardner, Christopher G. Pearce, Sarah A. Rathbun, Harriet G. Pearce, Eunice G. Hoxie, Mary E. Pearce, John R. Pearce, Dutee J. Pearce, Peleg G. Kenyon, John R. Kenyon, Marshall H. Bright, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of George Bright, Jr., John Watts de Peyster, William T. Lawrence, Richard King, James Renwick, John De Wint Hook, Mary King, Edward L. Lynch, and Elizabeth J. Lynch, his wife, John N. Whiting, William H. Aspinwall, William S. Verplanck, individually and as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Gulian C. Verplanck, deceased, Isabelle Varick, Executrix, and John B. Varick, and Henry D. Varick, Executors of the last will and testament of Richard A. Varick, John B. Varick, individually, Remsen Varick, Ellen Shepherd Varick, William H. Varick, and Charles L. Woodward, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1873.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f27-1aw6wTh*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—JOHN THOMAS MALLET, plaintiff, against ANDREW ZERBAN and LOUIS SCHILLING, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—Non-resident.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 33 Park-row, New-York, within two days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $947, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 28, 1873. R. D. WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN THOMAS MALLET, plaintiff, against ANDREW ZERBAN, defendant.—Due proof having been presented to me that the defendant is a non-resident of the City of New-York, and the undertaking having been waived, it is ordered that the time in the summons within which the defendant is required to answer plaintiff's complaint in the above action shall be, and the same is, shortened to not less than two days after the service of this summons upon the defendant therein named, a copy of this order to accompany said summons.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1873.
M. C. GROSS, Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1873.
f26-1aw6wTh R. D. WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ROBERT B. SHIMER and ALEXANDER SCOTT, plaintiffs, against BERNARD VROMAN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eighty dollars, with interest from the eleventh day of May, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of January, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ja23-1aw6w-Th* Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angelina C. Plympton, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 2.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Nathaniel Mckay, and Montague M. Hendricks, surviving trustees of Uriah Hendricks, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 5.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife; Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Mary E. Sharp, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 8.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Daniel Robinson, John Claflin, and Dexter N. Force, plaintiffs, against EMANUEL NORTHMAN and JACOB NORTHMAN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest, by average, from the 11th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK,
f20-1aw5wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELLIS K. POWERS, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, Mary L. Tiffany, and Francis H. Tiffany, her husband, and the Farmers' National Bank of Harlem, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Mary L. Tiffany: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 27 Park-place, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN,
ja30-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—PETER GOELET against HUGH BLESSON, Theodore Boirath, Maria Knellis, Emma A. Leitz, Administratrix of Charles Leitz, deceased, Leopold Joseph, Josiah Stark, Terence Farley, Receiver, &c., of said Hugh Blesson and Theodore Boirath, and Caroline Mitchell.—No. 1.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York.
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Feb. 8, 1873.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
f27-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 6.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Angelina C. Plympton, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 7.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels, and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Augustus J. Wright, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 4.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Smith, The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and Mary King, widow of John A. King, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 1.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE A. OLNEY, plaintiff, against JOSIAH O. FOWLIS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-three cents, ($2,561 43,) with interest on $[illegible], part of said sum, from the 20th day of August, [illegible], and interest on the remainder, $2,065 01, from the 5th day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Jan. 28, 1873.
BALL & BEALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall-st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of February, 1873.
BALL & BEALL,
f20-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH JANE BURNETT, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LAIRD, Margaret Dayton, John H. Dayton, Rebecca Downey, John Downey, Matilda Hoag, Robert Hoag, Richard McFadden, and John McFadden, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 1 and 3 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja30 1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LEWIS A. SAYRE, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 245 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and thirty dollars with interest from the 1st day of August, 1871, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 9, 1872.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1873. No. 245 Broadway.
ja23-1aw6wTh*

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CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 8 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DANRE....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT...Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE..........DANRE....Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........April 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA....Sat., Mar. 1 | CALIFORNIA..Sat., Mar. 8
CALEDONIA..W., Mar. 5 | COLUMBIA..Wed., Mar. 12

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 1, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 25th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cavanth..........Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence..........Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, March 1.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)...Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)..........March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)...March 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of LAWRENCE DALY and JAMES DALY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Lawrence Daly and James Daly, of the City of New-York, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of L. Daly & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John Henry, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of March, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court, at his office, Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.
By JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 3,724.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON J. BROWN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron J. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f13-law3wTh* SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BREED, ANDREW BARRICKLO, and WILLIAM W. PINNEO, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Breed, Andrew Barricklo, and William W. Pinneo, composing the late firm of Breed, Barricklo & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A.D. 1873. JOHN A. C. GRAY, Assignee,
f20-law3wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James S. Aspinwall, of No. 86 William-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE M. OLCOTT, Assignee,
No. 88 William-street, New-York City.
f27-law3wTh*

NO. 3,817.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Manheimer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
L. SPERLING, Assignee.
RICHD. S. NEWCOMBE, Attorney for Assignee,
Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.
f27-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE EDWARD E. BROWN COMPANY, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of The Edward E. Brown Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
f13-law3wTh* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS WELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1873.
ALBERT CORNELL, Assignee, &c.,
Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dyestuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:08 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad (Air-line), 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:20, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:20 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MEETINGS.

THE ALUMNÆ OF RUTGERS FEMALE College and Institute are invited to attend a meeting of importance at the College Chapel on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 12½ P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 13x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14¼x17, (No. 311.)
100 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
300 reams 22lb. No. 42, 18x28.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
100 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x26, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
300 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16½x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 20lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x30.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HEMATITE IRON MINE FOR SALE.—The pig is at $70; specially suitable for the best steel; one of the greatest and most reliable offers; if sold this month will be sold for a fraction of its value. For terms and particulars principals only need apply for one week at the office of LEGGETT'S HOTEL, Nos. 44 and 48 Chatham-st., New-York.

CLOTHING TRADE.—ONE OF THE largest, soundest, and best cash retail trades in the City for sale, with or without stock, with lease, fixtures, &c. Respectable intending buyers only address X. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, BUILDINGS, stock, and good-will of the Neefus Co-operative Manufacturing Company, Nos. 229 and 230 West-st.; lease nine years to run, at very low rate. Apply on the premises, this week only.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ONE OR TWO HORSES CAN HAVE board and good care in a private stable. Apply at No. 153 East 38th-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIVERSITY-place and 5th-av.—Double and single rooms for gentleman and wife or parties of gentlemen; $5 to $10; table board, $4.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room, well furnished, to rent, with board, for one or two gentlemen; also, hall bedroom.

SEVENTH-AV., NO. 565.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; best in the City; $4 to $8 50 per week.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board. No. 7 West 45th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av., in a French family, one large third-floor front room, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 307 WEST 12TH-ST., ABINGDON-square.—Large, pleasant rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, handsomely-furnished rooms; also flats in good locations. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 308 EAST 13TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 2d-av.—Furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy: tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by rail, from May 1 or June 1, for three adults and two children; two sleeping rooms and parlor required; send full particulars to JOHN HALIFAX, Box 190 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, FOR a family of four or six adults within twenty miles of New-York, near a railroad station. Address, with description and terms, P. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phœnix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap, Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, Bast, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run, Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Burnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. North Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection, both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will at all times be enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines in bad order. In addition to these efforts at prevention, no means will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond, all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly repicked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and embracing more than two thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond, the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields—the proximity of those regions to tide-water at Philadelphia—the advantages of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large mining companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and fluctuations of prices will be avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may take advantage of their capital to lay in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or about the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month; and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time before the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class.

PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. SOTHERN,
In his extraordinary impersonation of
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
With the following great cast of characters:

DAVID GARRICK, (his original character)..........Mr. SOTHERN
Mr. SIMON INGOT..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Squire CHIVEY..........Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. SMITH..........Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Mr. BROWN..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Mr. JONES..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
THOMAS..........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
GEORGE..........Mr. J. PECK
SERVANT..........Mr. HARRIS
Miss ADA INGOT...Miss KATHERINE ROGERS
Mrs. SMITH..........Mme. PONISI
Miss ARAMINTA BROWN..........Mrs. SEFTON

Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that

EARLY APPLICATION
is strongly recommended.
Box-book open one month in advance.
DAVID GARRICK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK of "TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
LAST SIX NIGHTS of MR. W. J. FLORENCE
as BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's great Moral Picture,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Each Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

"It should be seen by every man, woman, and child in the metropolis."—*Prof. Morse.*

"Better than a dozen sermons."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"I've seen it several times and always with increasing pleasure."—*H. W. Longfellow.*

"A sweet and wholesome lesson."—*Wm. Winter.*

"Florence will be ever remembered by this chaste and pleasing character acting."—*Henry G. Parker.*

"Go and see this beautiful play, you will come back a better man."—*John Oxenford.*

MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 3, "NO THOROUGHFARE."

Mr. FLORENCE in his great part of OBENREIZER.
Order carriages at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, reappearance of MR. and MRS. BOUCICAULT in Mr. Boucicault's new Drama of "DADDY O'DOWD."

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

FIFTH WEEK

of the most remarkably emotional and singularly picturesque play

100 YEARS OLD.

The manner in which this play has been acted by the unrivaled company engaged at this theatre, has elicited universal commendation, and the stage sets used in the piece are admitted to be the perfection of realistic art.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ OF
100 YEARS OLD.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

Every night at 8 o'clock, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX and his grand corps of American and European artists, in his new edition of HUMPTY DUMPTY, which is nightly greeted by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. "Standing room only" at 8 o'clock. Humpty Dumpty's unrivaled array of specialties. The matchless Martens, the noted Nelsons, the charming Cassellis, the remarkable Russians, the venturesome Velocipedists, the musical Moltenos, the sensational skaters, the bounding Bedouins. Superb scenery. Transcendent tricks. Elegant effects. Melodious music. Marvelous mechanism. A large corps of pantomimists and auxiliaries.

FAMILY MATINEES ON
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BRET HARTE.

Author of the "Heathen Chinee" and other extensively known humorous pieces, makes his second announced appearance in his now widely-celebrated lecture on

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

The Press said on his first appearance in New-York:

"During an hour and a half he kept the entire audience in a continuous roar of laughter."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Mr. Harte rivals the great master of Pickwick. Pre-eminently a popular lecture."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In a word, Mr. Bret Harte has achieved a decided hit on the platform, and may choose between lecturing and literature hereafter with a certain confidence of success in either."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Mr. Harte has proven himself to be an excellent speaker, as well as a capital original writer."—*N. Y. World.*

Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained at Rushton's, Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st.; Ditman's, Broadway, corner Barclay-st., and at Steinway Hall.

This lecture will be repeated in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
ONE WEEK ONLY of the young actor, OLIVER DOUD BYRON, in ACROSS THE CONTINENT.	LAST WEEK of the popular actor, J. Z. LITTLE, in SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

GRAND ANNUAL NATIONAL CONCERT

of the
AMERICAN MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock,
STEINWAY HALL,
assisted by the eminent artists,
Mme. CAMILLA URSO,
Mlle. HENRIETTE CORRADI,
Miss IDA G. V. HILL,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN,
Mr. W. F. MILLS,
Mr. F. LETSCH,
Mr. ANTOINE REIFF.

The grand orchestra will be under the direction of Herr CARL BERGMANN.

Tickets $1 each. For sale at the principal music-stores; also, at the office of the Secretary, No. 28 Delancey-st., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AT 2 P. M.

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF LADIES desiring to learn to speak French fluently and make their theoretical knowledge practically available.

Free Lecture on French,

by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
AT NO. 1,283 BROADWAY, NEAR 34TH-ST.
Subject—"CULTIVATION OF THE EAR."
To conclude with FRENCH READINGS.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

SELUS' GRAND PAINTINGS
OF
JERUSALEM, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

Will be exhibited in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 1873.

Lecture by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Benefit of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Dodd & Meads, No. 762 Broadway; F. Blume, No. 27 Union-square, and Gurley's book-store, 23d-st. and 4th-av.; Head-quarters for paintings, No. 817 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.—The Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, and the English collection, now open every day, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Will close March 5.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING FRANCE should attend Prof. Etienne Lambert's free lecture on French TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., at No. 1,283 Broadway. Simply mastering a few practical idioms, indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse, will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses.

MR. FAVARGER WILL GIVE A LENT course of eight French Readings and Recitations. Course tickets $10.

Mr. Favarger may be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock, at the Brevoort House, for a few days. He does not give private lessons.

LECTURES.

MR. MORGAN IN COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, author of "Ned Nevins: Street Life in Boston," called the "Poor Man's Preacher," will open a course of six lectures in Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENING, March 2, with his celebrated lecture on *Fast Young Men.* This has been delivered 31 times in Boston, 180 times in New-England. His other lectures are *Slavery of Fashion, Old Bonnets, and They that Wear Them,* and *Why Men Don't Marry.* He will deliver these lectures before any society for half the gross receipts. Address at Astor House. Admission 25 cents.

OLIVET CHAPEL,

NO. 63 2D-ST.

Young People's Association Lectures. Rev. W. ORMISTON, D. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Subject—*Utah and the Yosemite.*

The association cordially invite the public to this free lecture which Dr. Ormiston has kindly consented to give under our auspices.

LECTURE.

Wooing and Wedlock, by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church, near 9th-av. The young are especially invited to attend. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

BRET HARTE. "HEATHEN CHINEE" March 4 and 10. See "Amusements."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 183 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SECOND WEEK OF ROUGHING IT,
the new and successful sensational "Folly."

ROUGHING IT — THE NEW LOCAL — SPECTACULAR — "FOLLY!"

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, J. K. Mortimer, Annie Deland, Owen Fawcett; the Chorus of 40, and 200 Auxiliaries.

THE SCENERY, all local and contemporaneous, comprises:

I. A View of the GRAND UNION DEPOT, with the departure of the PACIFIC EXPRESS.
II. Views of the METROPOLITAN HOTEL; Castle Garden and the Emigrant Bureau; the Grand Boulevard and Drive.
III. A Gorge in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and Indian Camping Ground. A Pine-knot Tavern on the borders of Civilization; and a Chinese Opium Den—closing with
IV. The Grand Transformation! A perfectly gorgeous idealization of the FOUR SEASONS, crowding the stage with beautiful women and magnificent pictures.

The critic of the *Herald* says: "In the new 'folly' everything is new, and fresh and sparkling and vivacious. From first to last the auditorium is as uproarious as the stage. In short, nothing so good, so amusing and so perfectly enjoyable has been acted on the New-York stage this season."

MATINEE of "ROUGHING IT" SATURDAY at 1½. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

ALIXE!!!

AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW EMOTIONAL SENSATION.

Now in its sixth week, and still acted to crowded and fashionable audiences.

Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Burnett.

The *Herald* says: The play of ALIXE at the new Fifth-avenue Theatre is a very great success. Since the first night it has steadily grown in the refinement of dramatic rendering, and the familiarity of the actors with their parts has made it as remarkable for evenness as for a high order of art. From the beginning to the end of the play everything is well done—a singular merit in a performance, it must be confessed, especially in this case, where well done means artistically done.

Matinée of ALIXE SATURDAY at 1½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.

MAX MARETZEK..........Sole Manager
ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING FEB. 28, AT 8.
PAULINE LUCCA
In her great rôle of LEONORA, in Donizetti's Opera of LA FAVORITA.
Sigs. VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, JAMET.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT 1 P. M.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
LUCCA, KELLOGG, LEVIELLI.
DON GIOVANNI.
MONDAY, MARCH 3,
FAUST.

Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.
MONDAY, March 3, and every night.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY and SAM SHARPLEY'S
Burlesque Opera Troupe.
The new Protean musical burletta,
MASKS AND FACES,
written expressly for and introducing the
ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES
of BUCKLEY and SHARPLEY, closing with the burlesque opera,
LA SONNAMBULA,
as originally performed by that company.
Begins at 8. Carriages at 10½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE TIMES
LEO AND LOTOS,
MATCHLESS CORPS DE BALLET,
EXHILARATING MUSIC,
Vocalism, Costumes, Scenery, Effects, Varieties, Panorama, Tableaux, Transformation.
An unequaled COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Second week of Chas. Abbott's pantomime of
WILL O' THE WISP,
Preceded by the farce of
A NIGHT ON A STEAM-BOAT.
Matinée SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
The great character artists "Messrs"
SHERIDAN and MACK.
First time of the comic sketch ROUGHING IT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 1, at 3 o'clock, New-York's favorite reader,

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,

Having fully recovered from his recent indisposition, will read some of his choicest selections. Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Gurley's, 23d-st. and 4th-av., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PAUL FALK'S TIVOLI,

Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) between 2d and 3d avs.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........FELIX I. EBEN
Admission, 25 cents.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The friends and relatives of the students of the COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and all persons interested in the progress of this institution, are cordially invited to be present at the "JUNIOR EXHIBITION," to be held at STEINWAY HALL Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.

This notice is rendered necessary by the unavoidable delay in the issuing of the tickets.
ALEX. S. WEBB, President.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, and the NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL COMMENCEMENT.

Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock.
All are invited.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROF. AND MRS. FROBISHER,

READINGS AND RECITALS,
ASSOCIATION HALL, MARCH 11.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS GOING ABROAD.—A lady of large experience in teaching has taken an elegant residence near Central Park and 5th-av., where she will superintend the education of a limited and select number of young ladies and little girls, who will be received into her family and enjoy a combination of educational advantages, with refined home influences, such as few institutions can present. Unexceptionable references given. Address CULTURE, Station G, New-York.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 35 West 42d-st.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 8; terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 187 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, the House amendment to the Geneva Award bill was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter, and Thurman were appointed on the part of the Senate.

A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Transportation Routes to inquire into the propriety of constructing a first-class double-track railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to some point on the Mississippi or the Missouri, with the consent of the States through which it passes, the road to be operated and controlled by the United States, and so managed as to cheapen transportation as much as possible.

The calendar was taken up, and several bills were passed.

MR. CLAYTON EXONERATED.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, made a report accompanied by a resolution, declaring that the charges are not sustained. He also announced that Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, would soon submit a minority report.

COST OF THE POMEROY CASE.

A resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expense of the Pomeroy investigation, was adopted.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Claims, reported the House bill making appropriations to pay certain Southern claimants, without recommendation, except that it be placed on the calendar.

THE FISHERY BILL PASSED.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, by unanimous consent, called up the House bill to carry into effect the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington, and it was passed.

THE UTAH BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, called up the bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, explained the bill.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary, with instructions to provide for the election by the Legislature, or by the qualified electors of Utah, of three jury commissioners, who shall act in conjunction with the judge, marshal, and clerk, with equal power in selecting the persons from whom juries are to be constituted, and to provide for writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases, where the punishment is capital, or imprisonment for six months, or a fine of $1,000.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said that while every one, of course, disapproved of polygamy, it might be well to inquire how far the United States Government was itself responsible for the institution in Utah. In 1851 the Territorial Legislature had passed an act in effect sanctioning polygamy. That act had never been annulled by Congress, except constructively by the act of 1862, and by the organic act creating the Territorial Government. All acts of the Legislature which were not disapproved by Congress were declared valid. There was a question, therefore, whether the effect of this had not been to legalize polygamy.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, withdrew his motion to recommit, and offered his proposed provision as an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, Mr. Thurman's amendment was amended so as to provide for two commissioners instead of three, and was then agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, moved to substitute the Surveyor-General of the Territory for the Judge as an officer to aid in selecting persons to serve as jurors. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to strike out the section which provides that aliens living in bigamy or polygamy shall not be admitted to citizenship.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Sherman argued against this section, and also against the section limiting the amount of property that can be held by the Mormon Church, and forbidding it to solemnize polygamous marriages.

Mr. Sherman's motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, said that laws must, of course, be enforced, but the best way for Congress to deal with the Mormon problem would be to do as little as possible. The public sentiment surrounding Mormondom was the influence that would destroy it. He deprecated direct interference with the religious scruples of the Mormons. He was himself a descendant of the Round Heads, and was a Presbyterian, and he was willing to concede that the Mormons held their faith with the same earnestness and zeal with which he adhered to his own. [Laughter.]

At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any company authorized to build a branch road to connect with that road, or any assignee of said company, will be entitled to lands or bonds for any road which the company may hereafter construct; and providing that, until the said company shall report, the executive officers of the Government are requested to issue no bonds, patents, or certificates that may be claimed for roads constructed after this date. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Boreman called up the bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Chas. P. Brown and J. J. Haskell, which was passed.

Mr. Logan called up the House bill authorizing the exchange of the old Post-office property in Chicago for other property in that city, which was passed.

Mr. Hitchcock called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to survey and dispose of certain Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas for the benefit of the Indians. Passed.

THE UTAH DEBATE RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Utah bill.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, offered amendments providing that at all elections in Utah the ballots shall be counted and the result announced immediately after the close of the polls, and making a failure to do this a felony. Agreed to.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, moved to strike out the section which provides a legal process by which "plural" Mormon wives can get released from their husbands, and receive the custody of their minor children, and share of their husband's property. He argued that this provision would tempt disreputable lawyers to stir up litigation and disturb society.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, defended the bill.

Mr. Casserly, of California, earnestly argued against this section as impolitic and unjust, and urged the Senate to strike it out.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, replied denouncing polygamy and defending the provision.

The motion to strike out was lost—yeas 18, nays 22.

Mr. Thurman offered an amendment providing for writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases where the punishment is six months' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend the amendment so as to make it apply only to capital cases.

Mr. Stewart offered a substitute creating three new United States circuits, appeals to be taken to the Circuit Courts from the Territorial Supreme Courts, and from the Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court, in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Windom thought that Mormonism was being treated too tenderly, and recited some of the outrages and crimes committed by the Saints.

Mr. Stewart maintained that if the Government would enact just laws and provide tribunals presided over by adequately-paid judges, there would be no trouble with Utah.

Mr. Thurman modified his amendment so as to provide for writs of error from the Territorial courts to the United States Supreme Court in criminal cases where the punishment is capital, or imprisonment for two years or a fine of $2,000; and it was then amended as proposed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, confining the appeal to capital cases, and adopted.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the provision authorizing the United States Marshal, or his deputies, to call on the United States troops in case he is threatened with resistance. He (Mr. Bayard) did not think it ought to be left to the discretion of a deputy marshal to call out troops on what he might choose to call a threat of resistance. Lost.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill with amendments.

At 12½ o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Poland rose and suggested that there should be a time fixed for closing the debate. So far as the committee was concerned it had no wish to hurry up the debate, but was willing to let it run for the rest of the session if desired. But, at the conference of the committee this morning, it was deemed best to let the House have an opportunity of determining that question, and therefore he would test the sense of the House on a motion to close debate at 4 P. M. to-day.

Several suggestions were made, when the Speaker stated that they were a mere waste of time, inasmuch as it was a matter within the control of the majority, and the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Poland, could test the sense of the House at any time.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, took the floor, but yielded in order that Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, might suggest a substitute which he wished to offer for the pending resolution, declaring that while there is no evidence of criminality in the purchase and sale of Credit Mobilier stock by Messrs. Ames, Brooks, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelly, and Garfield, yet the circumstances showed a case calling for emphatic condemnation, and declaring, as the sense of the body, that the transaction was corrupting in tendency, pernicious in example, and grossly improper, and that the members concerned in it deserve the severe censure of the House.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, declined to yield to have the substitute offered, and he also declined to yield to a motion for the admission of ladies, but finally yielded for the latter.

THE INVENTOR OF CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, condemned the whole Credit Mobilier scheme, and declared those members who were cognizant of it as grossly derelict in their duty—naming Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who held that stock and were not inculpated in these proceedings, and also naming Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who, according to his own testimony before the Wilson Committee, was the counsel who concocted the scheme. He could see no difference between the culpability of these men and that of Mr. Brooks. As to the power of expulsion of members for past offenses, he could not subscribe to that doctrine. If such a doctrine was to prevail, that a man's past misdeeds were always to operate against him, Paul would never have been an apostle, and there would be no chance for a man in the world. The House was making history, and should vote to-day as if there was no precedent in the past and as if it was establishing a rule for all time to come. He quoted the case of John Morrissey, a gambler and prize-fighter, and yet he took his seat in the House and no man dared to raise his voice against him. He remained during his term of election and was as well behaved a member as was ever on the floor. The moment that the precedent was set to give two-thirds of the House the right to expel a member whom they did not like, that moment the death-peal of liberty was struck.

THE LADIES ON THE COMMON LEVEL.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beck's remarks, Mr. Platt, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules and admit ladies to the hall who had not been able to obtain seats in the galleries.

The vote was taken by tellers, and less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

Mr. Hoar moved that the families of members be admitted to the vacant seats in the diplomatic gallery.

The Speaker remarked that the door-keeper had reported that yesterday fifteen or twenty members of the Diplomatic Corps had presented themselves at the gallery and had not been able to obtain admittance.

Mr. Hoar suggested that at this late hour there would be no objection to filling the vacant places.

The Speaker remarked that if gentlemen were entitled by courtesy to seats, they were entitled by the same courtesy to select their own time. [Laughter.]

VOORHEES' DEFENCE OF BROOKS.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, then took the floor, and made an argument against the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. Good character, he said, stood for something in this world, and when a man had lived long in a community and won its respect, there should be no haste in convicting him when grave charges are brought against him. He argued that there was no evidence of corrupt influence being exercised in this matter, and that certainly was a circumstance which should have its weight. If a charge were made that a bargain to assassinate a man was entered into, it would certainly be a circumstance to show that no attempt at assassination had been made. So in this case. Where was the record—where was the act showing that Mr. Brooks had acted or voted improperly? Not only had the committee submitted no proof of it, but so far as Mr. Brooks had been allowed he had submitted negative proof. What wrong had the public suffered? What evil had Mr. Brooks done, or attempted to do? If he had not done it, then Mr. Brooks must have sat in the House bribed to do a certain thing, and not doing it. That was the showing of the committee. He reviewed the testimony affecting Mr. Brooks, and argued that the statements of Mr. McComb had been directly contradicted by John B. Alley and Oakes Ames, and Benjamin F. Ham, the Secretary, and Sidney Dillon, the President of the Credit Mobilier, who must have known all about the transaction. The ease with which some minds arrive at a dreadful conclusion against their fellow-men, was something revolting; but in this case, as it stood, the House had not only to find Mr. Brooks guilty of corruption, but guilty of perjury, also, and to find Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Chas. H. Neilson, Benjamin F. Ham, and others, guilty of perjury. His own mind recoiled from the conclusion in that respect at which the committee had arrived.

After the hammer fell a further extension of time was granted to Mr. Voorhees. He intimated that the committee had not been very liberal toward Mr. Brooks, or given him time to explain away certain matters which seemed to bear heavily against him. He thought that if there was one case which appealed more than another to every sentiment of liberality and kindness, it was the case of Mr. Brooks—a man sick and broken in health since his voyage around the world, not broken by a sense of guilt, as he (Voorhees) knew, but by the increase of a malady on him, under the nervous excitement naturally produced by his surroundings. He read the following letter from Mr. Brooks to the Chairman of the committee, complaining of the exclusion of testimony in his favor:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
BEFORE THE COMMITTEE-ROOM,
MONDAY, 10:5 O'CLOCK A. M.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, Chairman, &c.:

Finding your door closed, I demand, before you reach any conclusion on my case, what the greatest criminal has a right to demand, a sight of the indictment against me. The only public charge made against me, and upon which I had reason to think the whole case turned, was the charge of McComb that Mr. Alley gave me fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock to bribe or influence Democratic members of Congress. This has been proven by no one, but, on the contrary, disproved by Alley, Dillon, Ham, Neilson, and Brooks. If there be any other charge, I demand the right of defense upon it and to see the charge, and when it is presented I will undertake to prove negatives to the entire satisfaction of the court. I will show by all, or nearly all, the clerks in the Union Pacific Railroad office and in the Credit Mobilier office, and by others, that all my transactions were open and aboveboard, and in nothing under cover. It is cruel in secret committee then, without notice, to damn a man's unstained record of twenty years of public life, without a full and fair trial. I have asked you to summon the Government directors to show my uprightness and co-ordinate action with them. It has not been done. I have asked you to call for Government records within a mile of your court-room, to show that McComb was not a good witness. It has not been done. I have been permitted to have but Messrs. Voorhees and Beck as my witnesses against the dozen or more called by you during the ten days you were arraigning me.

I most respectfully submit that this is unjust, illegal, and partial, and before any conclusion is reached I respectfully demand such an opportunity for defense as would be given even a criminal in a common police court.

Yours respectfully, but in haste.

JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, a member of the committee, made an explanatory statement. This brought Mr. Brooks to his feet, who, addressing Mr. Niblack, said: "You opened the doors to Colfax two days after you closed them to me."

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees declared solemnly that he never was upheld by a firmer faith in anything than that which he now had that Mr. Brooks had told the truth of this subject. He did not believe that he had been a corrupt Government director. There was not a word of proof to show that he had committed malfeasance in office. He made a closing appeal to the House, not for mercy, but for justice. [Applause on the floor and galleries.]

JOB STEVENSON ONCE MORE.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, sustained the report of the committee, which, he said, had been extorted by unquestionable facts from a reluctant committee. He quoted the testimony of the Wilson Committee to show the enormity of the fraud perpetrated on the public, and said that even this was but part of a great system of fraud, the outcropping and surface indications of a great system of fraud by which there had been turned into the pockets of private and official citizens of this country the value of $2,0,000,000 of public lands, and over $60,000,000 of cash, the value of the land being stated in railroad circulars to be not less than $1,000,000,000. It was the most mammoth fraud ever practiced on any Government on the face of the earth, and how had it been done? Partly by legislation, Congressional and State, and chiefly Congressional. And how had this been carried out? Mainly by the suppression of inquiry by Congress. A cordon of corruption had been laid, sweeping from Maine to California, and it had succeeded. Tell him not that it was a failure. It was the grandest success ever achieved by such demoniacal means among men.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, tried to interpose a remark, but Mr. Stevenson refused to yield, saying that he had a great many books and papers to refer to.

Mr. Frye advised him to confine himself to the books, and to stick to the truth. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson went on with his remarks, and referred to the *Congressional Globe* to show the action of the various leading members of the House on questions affecting the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The hammer fell before he had got out of the labyrinths of the *Congressional Globe*, and a request for permission to print what he would have said was rejected, through the objections of Mr. Conger, of Michigan.

AN ADVOCATE OF A SWEEPING EXPULSION.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, got the floor for some minutes, and expressed his views in favor of the pending resolutions. He opposed the report, however, because it did not go far enough. He found Oakes Ames guilty not only of trifling with the House, but of trifling with his own conscience. If Oakes Ames had not perjured himself, then his evidence stained Messrs. Kelley and Garfield deeper than any other members on the floor. As to Mr. Brooks, he had a knowledge of the Credit Mobilier frauds, and he was guilty. If Mr. Brooks was guilty, what should they say of Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who had signed the agreement to let Oakes Ames have stock to enable him to carry out his work of corruption? If Brooks was guilty, were not Dawes, and Kelley, and Garfield, and Scofield guilty? They knew the frauds that were being perpetrated, and it was their duty to expose them.

MR. NIBLACK ON MR. BROOKS' QUERULOUS LETTER.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, a member of the Select Committee, next took the floor, and made an argument in defense of the position taken by the committee. As to the complaint contained in Mr. Brooks' letter he met that by saying that after considering the contents of that letter, the committee was of opinion either that the matters referred to in it had been sufficiently considered, or that they were immaterial to the issue. No partisan consideration had influenced the committee. The question involved was outside of and beyond the range of party politics. It was a question which related not only to the integrity of the House, but which affected the honor of the Government itself; for without an honest Congress an honest executive would be of little avail.

SPEECH OF MR. BINGHAM.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, took the floor, and prefaced his remarks by saying that he asked no pardon and tendered no apology for entering on the discussion. It was easy for any man to undertake to silence the voice of the representative of a free people by making false and malicious accusations against him. The men who undertook that task had mistaken altogether the temper of the man with whom they dealt. Some of the journals, (he did not speak of the general Press of the country,) had dishonored their great station before the American people, holding in trust what had not been inaptly called, in other days, the palladium of the liberties of the people, in undertaking by their clamor to dictate to the representatives of the people how they should discharge the duty enjoined on them by the obligations of their oath. He would reply to them in the language of the President of the French Assembly to the messenger of Napoleon, who commanded them to disperse, "Go tell your master that the Assembly of the people can receive no order from him." He would say to those gentlemen who had undertaken to control the action of the House under the pretense, he supposed, that they were the wardens of the public interest, and that they were the keepers of the consciences of the representatives of a free people, he asked no favors from such men; he did not live by the breath of their mouths. The representatives of the people were, thank God, as free under the shield of the Constitution as the representatives of the Press, and knew just as well how to discharge their duty.

Passing on to the question of the power of the House to expel a member for acts done before his election, he said that bad as the Credit Mobilier might be, its guilt was covered with a dark eclipse in the presence of the assumption made here that any House of Representatives might usurp the power to strip the people of their right to representation on this floor, in accordance with the expressed letter, as well as the spirit of their own constitution and laws. He joined issue with the committee. He joined issue with the mob which demanded a victim. He would have it understood that he interposed the laws of his country not so much in behalf of any single man accused here, as in behalf of the rights of a free people, thus attempted to be betrayed and to be overturned by two-thirds of the House, in the exercise of what they were pleased to call the power of purification. They had better begin with those who were so pure that they proposed that their neighbor should be condemned, in violation of their oath, in violation of the Constitution and the Statute laws, and in violation of all precedents. If there was anything which made a man impure before God and man, it was for him deliberately not having, in the words of the old law, "the fear of God before his eyes, but instigated by the devil," to break through the restrictions of an oath, and the retrenchments of a written constitution, to assert a little petty power in the form of what he called purification. Referring to Mr. Brooks, he said that never, in the long years of his service with him, had he heard a breath of suspicion against his good name until this accusation was made; and as to the Representative from Massachusetts, (Ames,) it would be said of him, whatever might be the determination of the House, that he had not lived in vain, and that he had contributed something to the honor and glory of his country. But whatever might be said of either of them, by way of praise or censure, one thing was true, that the American people would demand of this House that whatever rights belonged to these men under the Constitution and the law should be accorded to them.

In conclusion, he prayed the House to consider that the question which it was trying was not so much the right of Messrs. Ames and Brooks, but the right of the whole people to representation. He trusted that whatever might be said by the howl of a mob, the moral ability of the Constitution, and the moral ability of the right of a free people to be represented according to their choice would be respected. For himself, he was ready to record his vote, and by his vote to notify all comers that he would offer no victim to the mob through his violated oath and the violated Constitution of his country.

SPEECH OF MR. BANKS.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, then rose, and immediately enlisted the closest attention of the members and auditors. He opened his remarks by an allusion to the all-absorbing importance of the pending question as evidenced in the crowded galleries and in the overflowing hall. There was also present in the hall a hand which they could not see, a voice they could not hear, a spirit invisible, resistless, that paralyzed the conscience, that clouded the intellect, that deadened the hearts of men here and elsewhere. He alluded to the concentration of wealth represented by the gigantic moneyed corporations of the country, which seemed to grasp without resistance all power of every character, here and elsewhere, and which threatened the destruction of the liberties and institutions of the country. It went from object to object, from power to power, with remorseless will. It controlled the Press, it swallowed up the legislative assemblies, it dictated its will and its purpose in public assemblies, and wherever it appeared it seemed to be, and, indeed, was, without a rival in power and without a limit in its purpose. Like the Pontic Sea, it knew no retiring ebb, but kept prone on to the Propontic and the Hellespont. It was here now. For the first time in its history it had met a check here, and the question for the House to decide was whether that check should be temporary, evanescent, without influence, without consequence, or whether it should be a permanent check, that should limit and control, and perhaps ultimately destroy the objects and powers of that great interest. He did not entirely concur in the reasonings of the report of the committee, because he was in favor of the simple assertion of the right of the House to protect itself. That was a universal right attaching to everything and everybody. If that right of self-protection were stricken down here, and the House were to declare before the world that the gigantic moneyed corporations of the country can come in here and control legislation and buy the votes of members on every question in which they are interested, then the House betrayed the liberties of the country and the rights of the people. The House must protect itself at least so far as to maintain its character for decency and for wisdom and for purity, which seemed to be so offensive to the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham.) If it were understood that members of the House were robbers, murderers, blasphemers, and men without virtue, would not the influence and power of the House be gone, and would not their laws sink and fail with the failure of the influence and power of the House? It was, therefore, necessary that the House should protect its character in order to preserve its influence as a law-making power. Was it possible that men of infamous character could be sent to this House, and that the other members of the House were obliged to associate with them? No; there was no such obligation in them.

His honorable colleague Mr. Ames, of whom he spoke only with emotion, had placed him in a position where it was necessary for him to speak otherwise than he would like to speak. His colleague had said before the committee that he desired so to interest the members of the House in the great interest which he (Ames) represented that they would attend to that which was brought before them, and he had done this by a colorable sale of valuable security worth 350 at 100. His motive was to interest them in the acts which they were to perform, to induce them to attend to their own interests. And Mr. Ames had also said that the continuing interest of himself and those members on whom he had operated in that way, had only been interrupted by the trial which was to take place in Philadelphia, and that as soon as that was settled those interests would revive exactly as they were before. In proof of the effect of this influence on members, Mr. Banks quoted from the *Globe* the report of an attempt made last session by Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, to have a resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee in reference to the interest due by the Pacific railroad companies, and which had been defeated by an objection interposed by Mr. Brooks, of New-York. He described the conduct of Mr. Ames before the committee, and depicted him with a sardonic glance, drawing from his capacious pockets memorandum after memorandum, letter after letter, scrap after scrap, which fixed the truth of what he had said. It was impossible for any one to doubt that Mr. Ames used that stock to influence members, and that they had accepted it from him. No one could deny it. It was to protect his interest against assaults in Congress that he desired members to be interested with him, and the officers of the House, the men in strong position, had been selected by Mr. Ames. It was not to be believed that those men came to him and sought to be bribed, and that they were satisfied with the miserable pittance which he doled out to them. He believed that Mr. Ames was a perfectly honest man, and that his statements were entirely to be relied upon. Mr. Ames had derived his authority in the matter in a secret conclave or conspiracy which took place in New-York City. He knew what the value of the stock was, but the members to whom he sold it did not know it. On the contrary, it was in evidence that they were informed by other persons that the stock was not so good as Mr. Ames had represented. Therefore the committee was obliged to say that, on the question of bribery, the facts did not prove that they had been bribed. For himself, if he had made a declaration that those members whose names were present in the memory of every man, stood on the level with Mr. Ames, and were guilty in the same degree with him, he (Banks) ought not to have lived an hour, because it was wholly and entirely apart from the truth.

Mr. W. R. Roberts read the order of the Credit Mobilier stockholders that the shares which were subsequently used by Mr. Ames should be issued to him, to which order the name of Mr. Hooper was signed, and he asked Mr. Banks if that did not show a guilty knowledge on the part of Mr. Hooper.

Mr. Banks replied in the negative, adding that the paper referred to did not specify any purpose whatever for the use of that stock. Now that Mr. Brooks was a member of the House, where the same interest was continuing, the committee could not but conclude that he would be faithless also in that position, and he (Banks) could not but feel that the judgment of the committee was sustained by the facts. There was no man living who would more gladly have defended and befriended Mr. Brooks than himself. This was not a case against Mr. Brooks or against Mr. Ames; it was the case of the people, for whom he (Banks) pleaded; it was the case of good government, and if it was to be secured by the acquittal of these gentlemen, no one would be better pleased with the result than himself. Mr. Banks then proceeded to discuss the case of Mr. Brooks, and to show that the resolution in regard to him should be adopted. He quoted the testimony in regard to the enormous dividends of the Credit Mobilier, while Mr. Brooks was a Government Director, and when it was his duty to protect the Government from wrong. Here was a wrong and a robbery of nearly $40,000,000 of the property contributed by the Government for the construction of that road, and no word of it was given by him to the public or the Government, and, therefore, no protection to the rights of the Government had been received from him as a Government Director. Mr. Brooks was also a stockholder when the law forbade it. Instead of protecting the Government against the robbery of those enormous dividends he had a share in them, and, therefore, he had been unfaithful to his trust. The cause of liberty and of Republican Government was imperiled by the measures of the concentrated money power of the country. It was not to be regarded in history as the case of John Smith or John Brown. It was the case of a country. It was the case of a people. It was the case of republican liberty and Christian civilization. If members of the House should be so far forgetful of their duty as to strike down a popular assembly representing and protecting the interests of the people, on the naked and atrocious theory that men might commit whatever crimes they pleased, and that the House dare not investigate them, because those crimes occurred a day or two before they were received as members, then they might bid farewell to all purity in legislation. He and the other members of the committee believed that this Republican House had the courage, the fortitude, the virtue, and the integrity to stand by the rights of the people and by the traditions of representative and popular government.

MR. HALE REPLIES TO MR. STEVENSON.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, in reply to the remarks and quotations of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in which the latter seemed to intimate something against the Speaker, quoted from the *Congressional Globe* the proceedings on a resolution offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in 1868, looking to the establishment of low fares and freights on the Pacific roads, and showed that on all the votes taken Mr. Blaine had voted on the same side as Mr. Washburne, while Mr. Poland had voted on the other side, and Mr. Banks had not voted at all.

The House then, at 4:40 o'clock, took a recess till 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

Some business of minor importance was first disposed of, including the passage of the bill to make San Diego, Cal., a port of entry; also, concurrence in the Senate amendment to the House bill to abolish the office of Surveyor at the port of Chester, Penn.; also, the passage of the Senate bill extending to Jan. 10, 1874, the time for the first annual expenditure on mining claims located prior to May, 1872; also, the Senate amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

THE EXPULSION RESOLUTIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions for the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, took the floor, but yielded to a motion to allow ladies, who were crowding into the corridors, into the hall of the House.

Mr. Randall said he had no objection to that, provided it was understood no amendments would be voted on to-night. If votes were to be taken, he wished members to be undisturbed.

The motion to admit ladies was rejected, there being only 49 votes in the affirmative.

SPEECH OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler then proceeded with his remarks in defense of Mr. Ames. He said he had never reason to take part in any debate oppressed with the sense of responsibility under which he now addressed the House. He had spoken in many forums—in those where the lives of men hung wavering in the scale of justice; but never where he felt that a precedent was being discussed which must settle for all time the right of the House of Representatives of the United States. It was not that he saw before him the case of an old colleague, three score and ten, who had lived a blameless life up to this hour, because he might say for him all he could say and feel that he had done his duty to him. It was not because the gentleman who was associated with them (Mr. Ames) had heretofore done him (Mr. Butler) some wrong; but, if he knew himself, he should lack in manhood if, in this hour, he could do that gentleman aught but justice. But he felt he might say some word which should not be said or might leave some word unsaid fitting for this high occasion. He stood here to say the House had no jurisdiction over what it was now doing; that it had no constitutional or legal right to expel any member for a crime alleged against him five years ago. The report which he had made from the Judiciary Committee the other day had been slightingly spoken of, and it had been said that he had got the indorsement of so-called members of the Judiciary Committee, but he now represented, on his responsibility as a lawyer, a man, and a legislator, that there was no precedent in this country or England for this procedure; and he would undertake to convince the House of it, if the members would give him their attention. He cited the case of Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, where the Legislature of that State asked for his impeachment on the ground of perjury; but the Senate on three separate occasions had decided, by 16 to 7, that it had no jurisdiction. From that hour to this, no legislative body in this country had overruled that decision. He commented on the two cases cited yesterday by Mr. Poland, of the expulsion of John Ward for forgery, and Christopher Atkinson for perjury. These were all the cases that Mr. Poland had been able to find. One of the penalties for forgery was that the party was to have his ears and nose slit, and was it any wonder, he asked the House, if they objected to have among them a man with his ears and nose slit? [Laughter.] What must be the sort of case, he asked, which depended on such authorities? There was no precedent in this country for the position taken by the committee, and there was no precedent in England except in Wilkes' case, and the record in that case had been expunged as subversive of English liberty. He believed that if these resolutions were adopted he would live to see, or his son would live to see, the record expunged as subversive of the liberties of all the people. The Chairman of the Select Committee, Mr. Poland, had told the House yesterday that a murderer would be eligible to election. If, then, the people could elect a murderer what business had the House to expel him?

Mr. Bingham—Yes; sure enough.

Mr. Butler, continuing, it is none of your business. If murder was no disqualification for election what right had the House to supervise it? He appealed to the members of the House to stand together to save an honest man—a man so honest he could pass through the fiery ordeal which was fatal to so many men, and where, (according to Mr. Banks' statement, to-day,) Mr. Ames could have saved himself by telling a lie. But he swerved not from the truth. While he could by lying have saved himself, he stood by the truth, and was ready to go hence, as he must shortly go, to meet the God of truth, for whose oath he had shown such respect. They had been told that they must purify the House. How long was it since that necessity for purification had come upon them? They had sat with two men, yea these many years, and had got only four days more to sit with them. They were no worse now than they had been five years ago on the finding of the committee. If they had not been contaminated up to this time, he thought they were likely to escape for four days more, and if they had been contaminated, putting them out would not stop the virus. [Laughter.] They had been told by his eloquent colleague (Banks) to-day that the Credit Mobilier was everywhere, that it was pervading the House and influencing them except, he supposed, five. Ten good men would have saved Gomorrah, but there was only five to save this House. [Laughter.] The case of Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, had been spoken of. A bigamist who had done it before their very eyes, and yet the House had allowed him to sit in the House in danger of contaminating every married man among them. [Laughter.] He cited also the case of the California member who murdered a waiter in Willard's Hotel, and the case of Daniel E. Sickles, who, while a member, shot down Barton Key, and neither of those men had been expelled. And who was Oakes Ames? A mechanic of Massachusetts. A shovel-maker of Massachusetts. A man who had carved out a fortune which might satisfy the ambition of any man, and who risked that fortune in order to connect the Atlantic and Pacific with a road of iron. Up to this time that man had led a blameless life. He could go to his home now with a prouder record than that of many of those who accused him. On the statement of his accusers Oakes Ames was an honest man. On the statement of everybody he was an honest man. Was there a man in the House who did not believe that Oakes Ames was an honest and a truthful man? Who was there that did not believe every word he said? Not the committee. He had kept his debit and credit account in his simple blacksmith way, but with as much accuracy as it would be kept in the first counting-house of the land. Here, then, was an honest man, a truthful man, a patriotic man, and they were asked to expel him, lest other members might be contaminated with his honesty, his truth, and his patriotism. [Laughter and applause.] His style of bribery was the most peculiar one he ever heard of. He reckoned interest on his bribe, and haggled about the percentage of interest. He bribed a man, and asked interest on the bribe. [Laughter.]

The hammer fell, but the time was extended for forty minutes, and Mr. Butler went on with his argument.

What Oakes Ames had exactly done was this: He had said to members: "This stock is valuable. I think we have arranged it so that it will be valuable if we are let alone; if nobody is allowed to levy blackmail on us, and therefore I want you to have such a little modicum of interest in it as that you will prick up your ears whenever the Union Pacific Railroad is mentioned." Was that a bribe? What were these gentlemen to do? It had been found expressly that there was nothing asked by Oakes Ames of them. To get them to take the bribe he had to guarantee ten per cent. interest on the bribe. Who ever heard of such a bribe as that before? And he had redeemed his guarantee afterward, because Oakes Ames' word was as good as his bond. If every man connected with the matter had stood where Oakes Ames stood, with God's truth, this storm would have blown over, and would hardly have made a ripple on the political surface. There was not a man present who did not know that. The truth was that the men in the canvass got shaky and incautiously denied it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Bingham, (rising)—I did not deny it, and I did not get shaky. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. Butler—I am inculpating nobody; but I say that what has troubled the public conscience of the right, true thinking men of the country is, not Credit Mobilier stock, but the lies that have been told about it. [Laughter and applause.] And because you have got one truthful man among you you want to get rid of him. [More laughter.] He had no more idea of bribery than he had of lying. These records do not belong to him. Thank God, he told the truth. That is the kind of man whom we raise in Massachusetts. [Laughter.] I am endeavoring to roll back the tide of infamy thrown on the old man. The outside world thinks he is a Mephistopheles; he has been compared to Satan, but he was only to be compared to Satan before Satan fell. You know him, a simple-hearted, kind-hearted, broad-hearted, benevolent, truthful, honest old man, and yet the Press—that damnable engine of slander and libel—has libeled him all over the country, until that honest man's name has become a by-word and a reproach, and the newspapers tell us what we shall do under these circumstances. How did this Credit Mobilier matter get out? A newspaper reporter stole the document and sold it to a newspaper, which published it. It began with the receiving of stolen goods. Let the Press expel that member and then we will listen to its suggestion. I am not to be frightened. I thank Heaven for one thing, if no more, that I am a man whom God made, and not whom the newspapers made. [Laughter.] I am here, I say, to try to roll back this tide of infamy, and to let the House understand, and the country understand, what this old man has done. "The head and front of his offending hath that extent; no more." He never denied it to anybody. You may send him from this House disgraced. No, not much disgraced; he goes away a truth-loving, truth-telling man before his God, and an honest man before the people. Thank God, you cannot disgrace him. Men with that character cannot be disgraced. There is not a man of you who, if Oakes Ames were to be driven out, would not be glad to take his hand as the hand of an honest man. And let me tell my eloquent colleague, (Banks,) who spoke with tears in his eyes of the duty which his conscience imposed on him, that those will not be the last tears shed by him if he does harm to a hair of Oakes Ames' head. That man's case is in your hands, fellow-members. You are to deal with him as you wish to be dealt by in that last day, when God judges the acts of all men; and who shall go unwhipt if every man has every act of his life brought against him without the power of investigation or excuse. Oakes Ames thought he was doing right. He is a pure man to-day. There is no occasion for expurgation in his case, for there is not a man of you, my friends, who would be ashamed or disinclined to associate with Oakes Ames even after you have voted to expel him.

Leaving the case of Mr. Ames, and passing to that of Mr. Brooks, he stated the fact to be that the committee had found no wrong in Mr. Brooks having the first 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock because he got it before he was Government director. It was the last fifty shares that the committee condemned him on, but that fifty shares was a right which attached to the 100 shares, except that the time when he had a right to subscribe for it had passed. Mr. Brooks, however, insisted either for himself or Mr. Neilson, he (Mr. Butler) did not care which, that he had a right to those fifty shares—that is, that he had a right to go on the ground floor, as the stock phrase is. He had claimed that right, and had put it before the board of directors as a right, and they had accorded him that right. That might be extortion on the part of Mr. Brooks, if it had been conceded out of fear of him as a Government director, but that was the queerest way of getting a bribe he had ever known. Bribery was what the House was to vote on. Instead of bribery, it was extortion. The most remarkable thing it was, the bribee extorting the bribe from the briber, holding back as long as he could, and calling a board of directors to see if he could keep the bribee from getting the bribe. [Laughter.] Who ever has heard of that before? He thought he had heard of every phase of criminal law, but he had never heard of such a thing before. That was the proposition.

The hammer again fell, and Mr. Butler took his seat. His speech was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause.

SPEECH OF MR. SHELLABARGER.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, then took the floor, and replied in a close, logical, legal argument to the objections of Mr. Butler and others that the House had no right of expulsion for acts done before the election. He stated the position contended for on the other side to be that there was an iron rule of law by which it is ordained that in no case shall either House of Congress ever make inquiry into any act in the life of any member who may come into either body, touching a fact in his life that antedates by a minute of time the date when he received the suffrages of the constituent body. That position he assailed by logic, by law, and by precedent. He referred to Mr. Butler's remark that it would not hurt the House to have Mr. Ames here for four days more, and said it would hurt the American name, the American honor, the American Constitution, the American character, and what the gentleman talked so much about, American liberty. It would hurt all these, provided the thing was fit to be done. The member should inquire what his conscience, his oath, and the law demanded at his hands, and should talk no more about four days only being left to do a high public duty.

OTHER SPEECHES.

He was followed by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, and member of the Judiciary Committee, who argued against the report made from the Judiciary Committee on Monday last by Mr. Butler. He regarded the conclusions arrived at in that report as pernicious and full of mischief.

Mr. Goodrich, of New-York, another dissenting member of the Judiciary Committee, expressed similar views.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, next took the floor, (at 10¼,) and entered on a legal discussion of the parliamentary question involved, maintaining the position assumed by the Judiciary Committee.

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE.

After some remarks by Mr. Young, of Georgia, in opposition to the resolutions, and pending some suggestions about the closing of the debate, Mr. Sargent, of California, sent up a substitute for the pending resolutions as follows:

Whereas, By the report of the Select Committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of the House in connection with the Credit Mobilier occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress; and,

Whereas, Great doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by the House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee be discharged from the subject.

Mr. Ritchie offered the resolution which he had suggested this morning, concerning all members who had participated in Credit Mobilier stock, but the Speaker decided that in matters of censure a resolution should not cover more names than one.

Mr. Butler inquired whether it would be in order to offer a resolution which would name no members, but would characterize the transaction.

The Speaker declined to rule on a hypothetical case.

Mr. Dawes hoped that if a resolution was to be offered which included his name, or which characterized anything he had done, he would be permitted to be heard.

After various informal suggestions and propositions, the House, at 11:40 P. M., took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the first hour to be for debate, and then the previous question to be called.

The School and Bureau of Employment for the Poor Italians.

The school for the poor Italians, which was established by Rev. E. M. Shultz, the well-known missionary of the Five Points House of Industry is now in full operation, over 250 Italians having attended last evening. Mr. Shultz having been appointed general and financial agent to the Woman's Protective Union, turned over the school to the City Mission. Rev. H. Mather will most likely take charge of the concern.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Owen Shea, a vagrant, committed to the Tombs by Justice Dowling for intoxication, died in prison yesterday.

Supreme Court, General Term, after disposing of the entire calendar—140 cases in all—adjourned yesterday for the term.

Philip Tobias, jeweler, No. 56½ Bowery, was held to answer in $5,000 bail by Justice Cox, yesterday, for purchasing property knowing it to be stolen.

Abbie Bothowsky, a child four and a half years old, of No. 14 Suffolk-street, fell into a vat of boiling water two weeks ago, and died yesterday morning.

Hon. Wm. Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlow Weed, has been tendered the position of General Manager of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, yesterday morning by Officer Joyce, of the Twentieth Precinct.

District-Attorney Bliss received yesterday a communication from Washington extending the time for pleading in the suit against Phelps, Dodge & Co. to thirty days.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, will open in Cooper Institute, Sunday evening, a course of six lectures for non-church goers. "Fast Young Men" will be his first lecture.

William Burroughs, fifty-five years old, a clerk, who slipped and fell at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue, receiving a "Potts fracture," died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Two sneak-thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Loudon, No. 125 East Twenty-fourth-street, on Tuesday, and carried off with them a sealskin sack and a gold watch and chain, valued at $265.

Adam Staquer, Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, was yesterday struck on the head with a slung-shot and seriously wounded. His unknown assailant escaped. Staquer was taken home.

James Fitzsimmons, of East Twelfth-street, was held to bail in $1,000, by Justice Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for shooting at Richard Lugar, a bartender at No. 293 Avenue C.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, John Murphy, No. 513 East Sixteenth-street, was held by Justice Scott, in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of attempting to shoot Michael Green, No. 517 East Sixteenth-street.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, which left Liverpool on Feb. 13, and Queenstown on Feb. 14, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by three days than those received by the Main, on Tuesday.

John O'Connor and Charles Hessler were yesterday morning found in possession of $100 worth of hat plush, stolen from the premises of Brown, Nevin & Hall, of No. 74 Centre-street. They were held for trial at the Tombs.

Simon Doneau, indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, for being concerned in running an illicit whisky still at Spring Valley, N. Y., was yesterday arrested on a bench-warrant and held in default of $25,000 bail.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, John Brady, No. 204 West Twenty-fourth-street, was committed in default of $2,000 bail, charged with snatching a pocket-book containing $46 from Miss L. E. Waterbury, No. 250 West Fifty-fifth-street.

Yesterday morning the Cortlandt-street ferry-boat New-York ran into the bulkhead on the New-York side. Several piles of the pier were crushed, and a great portion of the boat's rails was demolished. Several passengers were thrown down by the violence of the shock.

Chas. McKenzie, aged twenty-two, of No. 103 First-avenue, was engaged yesterday in thawing out a water-pipe, when it burst, and the fragments striking him in the face, destroyed the sight of the left eye. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Christian Yetter and Frederick Klung, distillers, First-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, were taken before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on complaint charging them with violating their license in using prohibited articles in their distillery. They were held in $2,000 bail each for examination.

A wealthy and generous merchant of the City sent last week, on the occasion of the birthday of his oldest son, a check for $1,000 to Mr. J. E. Williams, Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, to be devoted to sending poor children to homes in the West. This birthday party will leave the office of the society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, on Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN.

The property-holders of the Twenty-third Ward met in Williamsburg, Tuesday evening, to decide on the desirability of dividing the ward. The voting stood 65 negative, 32 affirmative.

In the matter of the habeas corpus for the release of Johanna O'Leary, detained as a witness in the Van Syckel poisoning case, Judge McCue, yesterday, granted the application for her discharge.

The investigation held by Fire-Marshal Keady, yesterday, as to the origin of the fire in the house No. 183 McKibben-street on Tuesday, did not reveal any evidence showing the fire was other than accidental.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Finance Committee is engaged in investigating a charge against Dock-master Clarke, of the Eastern District, of failing to account to the city for wharf dues collected by him.

The Controller's statement shows the total receipts of the Excise Department from May 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1873, to be $355,778 71. The expenditure during the same period was $94,382 17. The sums deposited in the City Treasury by the Commissioners amounted to $261,396 54.

In the suit of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company against J. Swanstrom, Jr., Judge McCue, yesterday, vacated the order of arrest on condition that the defendant will not bring an action for the arrest, and that he will agree to discontinue the suit whenever called upon to do so by the plaintiff.

The Board of City Works yesterday opened the bids for the street-cleaning contracts for the remaining ten months of the year. There were nine bids for the Western District, ranging from $43,700 to $68,900, and fourteen for the Eastern District, ranging from $21,500 to $43,450. The awards will probably be made this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner Lewis Walsh, Capt. Kelly, with coal, bound to Providence, went ashore on Horton's Point, Long Island Sound, Saturday night. She has since gone to pieces. All hands escaped.

A dispute has arisen in West Hampton, caused by the sale, at auction, by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of some land claimed as parish land, but which the Trustees of the School District also claim. The question will be tested in the courts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of Mamaroneck held another meeting on Tuesday evening, and adopted resolutions in favor of incorporation.

The Board of Trustees of Morrisania, on Tuesday night, appointed John W. Robbins to the position of Captain of Police during the pleasure of the Board.

STATEN ISLAND.

The citizens and tax-payers of Port Richmond will meet on Saturday next, in Huguenot Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for village officers for the ensuing year, to be voted for in March.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Episcopal church is to be erected in Hoboken, at a cost of $60,000.

The police of the Third Jersey City Precinct last night gave their first annual ball.

The members of the State Assembly yesterday afternoon visited the Soldiers' Childrens' Home, on the suburbs of Trenton.

The new Union Club House, at Elizabeth, to which is attached the finest gymnasium in the State, with one exception, was formally opened last night.

A fire occurred in the house corner of Bloomfield and Sixth streets, Hoboken, yesterday. The building, owned by Mr. Murphy, and its contents, were damaged about $2,500.

The First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was robbed, Tuesday night, of small articles, valued at $30. An attempt was also made to rob Grace Church.

It is reported that Father Doane has been appointed Vicar General of the diocese of New-Jersey. This afternoon a meeting of the clergy will be held in the Hall of the Catholic Institute.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen has passed the ordinance issuing $250,000 of funding bonds authorized by the Legislature. They are redeemable as follows: In 1874, $30,000; 1875, $40,000; 1876, $50,000; 1877, $60,000, and 1878, $70,000.

Rev. W. A. Houbolt, of Albany, N. Y., will be installed pastor of the Sixth (Holland) Reformed Church, of Paterson, to-morrow night. Rev. John P. Westervelt, Rev. John N. Jansen, and Rev. J. H. Van Doren will assist at the ceremonies.

Company E of the Fourth Regiment, N. G., of New-Jersey, gave a complimentary reception at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, last night in honor of the promotion of their Captain, Dudley Steele, to be Colonel of the regiment, vice Col. Van Buskirk, resigned.

The fast freight-train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, ran off the track at Summit, yesterday, and ran into a train of empty passenger-cars that stood on a siding. Several of the cars were badly wrecked. Travel was delayed about an hour.

James K. Powers, of Paterson, who had been arrested and confined for some time in the Passaic County Jail, on a charge of complicity in several minor robberies, and was subsequently released on bail, was yesterday recommitted on suspicion of being an accomplice in the Pope robbery.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Eighty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the German Society.

At Liederkranz Hall, last night, the eighty-ninth annual meeting of the German Society of the City of New-York was held. The annual report of the operations of the society during the past year showed that the Relief Committee expended $8,814 60 in aid of German immigrants. During the year two physicians were appointed to attend to the sick under the care of the society, at a compensation of $500 each. The department for the transmission of drafts, remittances, passenger money, &c., of emigrants to and from Europe yielded a surplus of $5,000, which amount was added to the reserve fund, raising the same to $12,100.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the past year, inclusive of a balance of $12,007 from last account, amounted to $25,253 90. The expenses were $13,345 25, leaving a balance of $11,708 65. The assets of the society amount to $36,000. The number of German immigrants landed at this port during the past year was 128,030, being 44,421 more than the year previous. It has been noticed with great satisfaction that among the recent German immigrants only a very small percentage were in poor circumstances. The majority of immigrants proceeded to the States of Illinois, Western New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri.

The election of a board of directors resulted in the re-election of most of the old board, composed of Sigismund Kaufmann, W. A. Schmitthenner, Theo. E. Bireck, Dr. Johannes Roessing, (the German Consul-General,) Willy Wallach, Carl Rose, L. E. Delius, Jacob Windmueller, Wm. Steinway, and others. The society was first incorporated in 1814, and numbers at present 1,036 members.

Queens County Court of Sessions.

The February term of the Queens County Court closed yesterday. Mary Sharkey was sentenced to one year and three months imprisonment. Michael Link, convicted of maintaining a nuisance, was fined $200.

The District-Attorney moved for the trial of Justice Cooke, Richard Stilwell, Eugene Hubbell, and Wm. Reis, indicted for an assault with intent to kill Wm. Stringer, keeper of the County Jail. The counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. Hagner and Fleming, denied the jurisdiction of the Court, the prisoners having just been sentenced to the State Prison for other offenses, and consequently beyond the control of the Court. The Court decided the point well taken, and the prisoners were remanded to await the expiration of their present sentence before trial for this indictment. The Grand Jury threw out the indictment against Constable John Allen, of Roslyn, for the shooting of Patrick McCormack.

Closing of Evening School No. 2.

Evening School No. 2, situated in Henry, near Pike-street, was formally closed for the season last evening. After singing and other exercises, and the distribution of the certificates, W. F. McNamara, the School Inspector, addressed the pupils, and regretted that their studies had so soon terminated. He advocated setting apart a room in each of the schools to be used as a reading-room for the benefit of those who worked in the day, and also that the benefit of the public schools be extended to the same class. He concluded by giving some excellent advice to the female pupils, after which the meeting separated.

Departures for Europe.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Bingham, 2 infants and nurse, G. W. Fuller, J. W. Ellis, Miss Morton, Mr. Bressler, W. F. Chrystie, Miss Chrystie, Miss Franks, J. Ellison Smith, Miss A. M. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Miss Burgess, Capt. Alfred Howes, George Gilbert, Devere Beauclerk, William Franks, G. D. Nicolo, D. A. Mactivish and daughter, Miss M. S. Rye, Capt. F. Pavy, John Nightingale, David Rankine, H. J. Gate, C. H. Arnold, E. A. King, John Sheridan.

Per steam-ship France, for Liverpool.—Mr. Carroll and friend, Leon Weil, wife and child, Jos. Poultes, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, W. J. Homly, Samuel Danks.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—M. M. Fernandes, Ed. Sandford, W. Beadon, N. Clark, D. B. Wagner, Mrs. T. E. Hartley and son, Miss Batson, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Helsey, W. H. Hulton, S. Latham, J. W. Kitson, J. Hilgallon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Reeson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoddet, Miss F. Dickson, Miss J. Hopkins, Miss N. Rouse, Mrs. Barton, Miss A. Barton, Miss M. Barton, J. Barton, Rev. W. Kendall, T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Miss E. Shepherd, J. Green, Miss E. Witheford, Mr. and Mrs. Witheford, Master T. A. Tompkins, Master H. Tomkins, D. Griffin, C. Drury, H. Pocock, E. Clark, P. Brown, G. A. Berst, W. Calvert, C. Lade, R. Rumsay, R. Robinson.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Gen. John M. Corse, Geo. Cardwell, Mr. Otter, M. Derole, Edward Genty and daughter, Dr. McCanteny and wife, Master Alfred J. Wheeler, John Kiernan, Joseph Wild, Mr. Alexander and wife, Mrs. J. Robinson, child, and infant, Isaac Walker, Capt. E. W. Peabody, Henry Bessant, wife, and child, Miss E. D. Pink, Dr. Williams, Lawrence Henderson, F. M. Handcock, F. Hills, P. Brown, Capt. Hughes and lady.

MINATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:37 | Sun sets.....5:50 | Moon sets.....6:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:19 | Gov. Island.9:08 | Hell Gate...10:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cimbria, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst & Co.; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn.

Ship Golden Fleece, Horton, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Bermuda, H. Trowbridge's Sons; James McCarty, McCarty, Marseilles, Hand & Swan; G. De Zaldo, Miller, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; M. E. Canning, (Br.,) Hughes, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Argonaut, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen for orders, H. Koop & Co.; Luigi Cambaso, (Ital.,) Gervassia, San Domingo, A. P. Agresta.

Brig Eastern Star, Fisher, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; F. I. Henderson, Henderson, Marseilles, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Balear, Barron, Kingston, (Jamaica,) G. Wessels & Co.; Woodland, Valentine, Lisbon for orders, Herm Baetjer.

Schrs. A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Feb. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Feb. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Jones, Galveston Feb. 17 and Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Feb. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 186 passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Feb. 12, via Havre 15th, at 12 A. M., with mdse. and 235 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Garay, Havre Feb. 14, via Brest 15th, with mdse. and 73 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Bark Estella, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong, N. W. gales.

Brig Mareeca, (Ital.,) Cuomo, Castellamare 69 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Young, Smith & Co.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Co.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Collins, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, Baltimore.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, Virginia.

Schr. Wake, Gandy, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Abyssinia and Wyoming, for Liverpool; Italia, for Glasgow; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; ships Ghinevere, for London; Elizabeth Dougall, for Queenstown; barks, Nederlanden Orange, for Rotterdam; Volant, for Antwerp; brig Wesley & Seymour, for Cork; schr. Helen A. Bowen, for Demerara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—Arr. bark Amy, from Cape de Verde Islands via New-York, and schr. A Denike, from New-Orleans.

Below, ship George Peabody, from Manila.

The steam-ship Achilles, hence Tuesday, for Philadelphia, returned to-day, with her machinery disabled.

Also arr. bark Cephas Starrett, from New-Orleans; schrs. Fred. Walton, from New-Orleans, and Searsville, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Jose, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 26.—Passed out barks Andes, for Portland; Maria, for Falmouth; brigs Atlanta, for West Indies; Saskummeren, ordered to New-York.

In the Roads brig Nellie Gray, from Richmond, for Rio Grande; schrs. Anna McGee, Mary D. Cranmer, and Ida Richardson, bound N.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; bark Wasatch, from Key Frances; schr. A. J. Fabens, from Charleston.

Cld. ship Herbert Beech, for Liverpool; bark Grace E. Cann, for Bremen.

Sld. steam-ship C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; bark Atlanta, for Bremen.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Arr. schrs. Joseph H. Huddell, Jr., and Sallie M. Stedman, from Baltimore, for Boston; Sarah C. Smith, from Charleston, for Boston; Benj. Oliver and Lizzie D. Barker, from Virginia, for Boston; Albert Clarence, from Virginia, for Portland; Kate McClintock, from Baltimore, for Portland; Flyaway, from Boston, for New-York; Montana, from Boston, for Baltimore; H. Atwood and John M. Ball, from Boston, for Virginia.

Sld. schrs. Mary, M. D. M. Hilton, Joseph H. Huddell, Jr., Albert Clarence, Sallie M. Stedman, Sarah C. Smith, Kate McClintock, H. S. Bridges, Benj. Oliver, Lizzie D. Barker, H. Atwood, Jno. M. Ball, Hannah F. Baker, Carrie S. Dagle, and Z. A. Paine. The schr. Frederic Fish is in the ice at the head of the harbor. 10 A. M., wind N. W., moderate, clear.

Spoken.

Feb. 26, off Montauk, schr. Emma Green, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—The Cunard line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson; the National line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, both from New-York Feb. 1[illegible], and the White Star line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. here to-day. The Parthia arr. at 3 A. M.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

THE "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES ARE STEM-WINDERS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, GUARANTEED ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST YET MADE.

PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL TO OUR
NEW STORE,
ON FIFTH-AVENUE,
WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO REDUCE STOCK
BY ATTRACTING CUSTOMERS WITH
LOW PRICES.
FRENCH CLOCKS,
REAL BRONZES,
RICH FANCY GOODS,
FINE JEWELRY,
All at a Liberal Discount.
HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

STEM-WINDING
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FOR LADIES.
SMALL IN SIZE.
SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION.
ACCURATE IN PERFORMANCE.
ELABORATE IN FINISH.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
A full assortment always on hand, carefully regulated, and ready for immediate use.
HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.
[illegible]
EDWARD S. PALMER,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, [illegible] Samuel French & Son, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.
Feb. 25, 1873.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE BRITISH SECTION.
All communications respecting exhibitors' advertisements [illegible] Messrs. J. M. JOHNSON & SONS, [illegible]
EDWARD S. PALMER,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, [illegible] Samuel French & Son, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.
Feb. 25, 1873.

CARRIAGES
"At Bargains."
WOOD BROTHERS CO.,
No. 740 Broadway,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AT
"PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,"
In consequence of the DAMAGE SUSTAINED FROM the LATE FIRE. [illegible] HANDSOME CARRIAGES [illegible]

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured [illegible]
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.